

Note Book
April-24-May 11, 1930

Manchuria

W. J. Morse.

U. S. Dept. of Agriculture

Wednesday - April
D

Thursday April 24, 1930.

Dairen-Manchuria.

Cool and cloudy. In the morning wrote official correspondence. Wrote Dr. Hollonell regarding soybean pictures for Prof. Hackleman for lantern slides. Also wrote Prof. Hackleman in answer to his letter concerning speakers for the Illinois Soybean Meeting, and the collection of soybean products by Mr. Kurihara. Mr. Sugitake wrote Mr. Kurihara fully concerning the various kinds of soybean products that can be collected in the Tokyo

District and where they can be collected.

With Sugitake put up two parcel post packages of soybeans. Nos. 194 and 195 and sent them on to Mr. Ryerson. Also wrote letter to Ryerson advising of the shipment. Wrote up soybean products.

Produce & Currency

PRODUCE STATIONARY

Tone stood at a standstill all-round due to feeble demand. Turnovers were unusually small.

29 mills kept operating, producing 68,000 pieces of Cake to-day locally.

PRODUCE

April 24th, 1930

Spot Deals

	Opening	Closing
BEANS (Business : 40 carloads)		
Silver Yen	7.03	7.04
BEAN CAKE (Business : 30,000 pieces)		
Silver Yen	2.295	2.300

Future Deals

BEANS (Business : 74 carloads)		
Apr. delivery	7.00	7.03
May "	7.07	7.11
Jun. "	7.13	7.15
July "	7.17	7.21
Aug. "	7.25	7.28
BEAN CAKE (Business : 43,000 pieces)		
May 14 delivery ...	2.305	2.315
Jun. 14 " ...	2.310	2.310
July 14 " ...	2.310	2.315
BEAN OIL (Business : 3,500 cases)		
May 14 delivery ...	19.95	19.95
Jun. 14 " ...	19.95	19.95
July 14 " ...	20.00	20.00
Aug. 14 " ...		

CURRENCIES

Postage - official

184

Friday - April 25, 1930.
Port Arthur - Manchuria.

Lgt. Dairen (on)	9.00 AM
Ar. Port Arthur	10.10 AM
Lgt. " "	5.00 PM
Ar. " "	6.15 PM
Bus fare Dairen to Pt. Arthur ¹⁷⁰ (2)	2.40
" " Pt. Arthur (2)	2.40

Mr. Shino. Chief of Agr. Dept.
of Kwangtung Province
6,000,000 ~~Yen~~ peanuts
produced (1928)
3,000,000 ~~Yen~~ peanuts
exported from here through
ports of Shanghai and
Chintao ports to European
countries and America.
Generally these peanuts
are known as Shanghai
or Chintao peanuts and

little known as ~~Shanghai~~ Kwangtung.
1,000,000 ~~Kobo~~ peanuts
in shell produced in
Kwangtung province.
Cold and clear but very
windy. Left by bus at
9.00 A.M. to visit Dr. Shino
Chief of the Agr. Dept. and
Director of the Exper. Station
of the Kwangtung Leased
Territory. We were also to
see Mr. Sato, a botanist
who has studied the
flora of Manchuria, Mongolia,
North China and Siberia,
with regard to collecting
seed of wild legumes.

We first visited Dr. Shino
who advised that Dr. Teraso
of the Imper. Univ. at
Tokyo had written him
concerning our coming.

He advised of the agr.
conditions in the leased
territory. No experiments
are being conducted with
sorghum by the Kwantung
government. The work
with sorghum is left
entirely to the Manchurian
Reg. government stations.
Quite large shipments
are made of sorghum
and bean cake at the
Port Arthur wharves. Also
large quantities of sorghum
are grown by Chinese
farmers between Dairen
and Port Arthur.

Dr. Shino advised us
that anything we could
do for us through his

office or the experiment
station at Chinchow
in our agricultural
studies he would be very
glad to do.

For them went to find
Mr. Sato the botanist and
had rather a difficult
time in locating his home
and when we at last
found his house, we
learned he had been called
to Mukden but would
return tomorrow morning
and then would come to
Dairen during the day.

After this we visited the
Port Arthur Museum
and saw there an
excellent exhibit of agr.
products.

The Nishino and Wells

had an exhibit of various kinds of soybean oil as well as soybean cake.

The Manchuria Paint Co. Inc. had a good showing of various kinds of paints, enamels, and varnishes in which soybean oil was used.

Three soap companies had different kinds of soap made from soybean oil and hydrogenated soybean oil.

The Hardened Fat & Oil company had an exhibit of hydrogenated soybean oil which is used in the manufacture of hard & better substitutes,

soaps and candles.

There was also an exhibit of bean vermicelli made from mung beans. One form was in loose bundles in a box and another form was in small pressed bricks.

Kaoliang Koishi made from sorghum seed was also shown.

In the botanical part of the museum there was rather an extensive exhibit of plants used commonly in China and Manchuria for drugs and medicines. There was also quite an exhibit of herbarium specimens of plants in Manchuria. Some species of legumes

were noted among the
drug plants such as
Kudzu, *Glycyrrhiza* sp.
licorice root which is used
extensively in the manufacture
of soy sauce.

Dr. Shino advised that
no division in his dept.
has undertaken a study of
the flora in the Manchurian
region.

On the way to Port Arthur
the area seems to be
quite an extensive farming
region. The farming is
all conducted by Chinese
farmers living in the
typical Chinese ^{stone} houses
in yards surrounded
by high stone walls. The

houses are very substantially
built. In all farm yards
and within the walls
were apricot and pear
trees in full bloom.
In a few cases, reddish
pink wild azaleas were
noted in full bloom
on the hillsides. It
would seem that the
region between Dairen
and Port Arthur would
be an excellent one to
botanize and collect
seed. Numerous grasses
were noted. In Port
Arthur a wild sweet
clover (possibly *Melilotus*
maraculosa) was noted.
This had made a new
growth of 5 or 6 inches
and apparently is

very hardy and starts early in the spring. In two places, alfalfa plants were noted growing in waste places.

The Port Arthur Botanic Garden contains quite a collection of flowering cherries which are now coming in bloom. The Garden and Park contain quite a collection of shrubs and should be worth visiting later in the season.

Apparently but little planting has been done yet by the farmers. In a few cases, planting was being done on the fields

were being plowed. For the most part, the fertilizing piles in the field were being worked up, and things were being put in shape for plowing and planting.

Dr. Schinn advised that difficulty was being encountered in the raising of a suitable mulberry for silk worm culture.

Near Antung and about Mukden, there is considerable wild silk worm culture carried on and the worms feed on oak leaves, and within the last few years, a species of willow, the undersides of the leaves being silvery, are being fed.

PRODUCE
April 25th, 1930

Spot Deals

	Opening	Closing
BEANS (Business : 40 carloads)		
Silver Yen	7.10	7.08
BEAN CAKE (Business : 57,000 pieces)		
Silver Yen	2.315	2.315
BEAN OIL (Business : 500 cases)		
Silver Yen	19.75	19.75

Future Deals

BEANS (Business : 99 carloads)		
Apr. delivery	7.04	7.04
May "	7.13	7.12
Jun. "	7.17	7.18
July "	7.26	7.25
Aug. "	7.33	7.31
BEAN CAKE (Business : 35,000 pieces)		
May 14 delivery ...	2.330	2.325
Jun. 14 " ...	2.335	2.335
July 14 " ...		
BEAN OIL (Business : 3,500 cases)		
May 14 delivery ...	20.10	19.95
Jun. 14 " ...	20.15	20.00
July 14 " ...		
Aug. 14 " ...		

— TONE UNCHANGED —

Produce market remained, as a whole, still neglected this morning because of apathy among the principal dealers. Both Beans and Cake stood almost unaltered, while Cake was rated a trifle weaker.

30 local mills kept operating, producing 74,000 pieces of Cake in all amongst them.

Postage

46,

Saturday - April 26. 1930.

Dairen - Manchuria.

Cool and clear. In
morn wrote letter to
Dr. Pieters requesting
seed of forage crops for
Mr. Sadao Nakatomi,
Agr. Eng. Kantcho Agr.
Exp. Sta. Kinsu (Kinchow)
Manchuria.

Went over the wild
legumes and listed
those of possible value
for green manure
and forage. Spent the
afternoon in completing
this table of legumes
for north China, Korea
and Manchuria.

Late in the afternoon

went to an exhibition
of products of the Kwang-
tung province in the
West Japanese shopping
section.

At one store purchased

2 small cans T.M.C.	
(Soybean oil lard substitute)	1 40
3 cakes - Kiran soybean	
oil washing soap	45
2 packages: Soybean	
oil soap powder	30

In another store the
Manchuria Paint Co. had
a large display of enamels,
paints, varnishes, and
plastic paints made from
soybean oil.

In the evening wrote
up data on the soybean
industry in Manchuria.

Produce & Currency

PRODUCE NORMAL

Future Beans were a shade stronger, while spots stood unchanged. Business in both Oil and Cake were unusually quiet, the prices remaining almost the same as yesterday afternoon.

30 local mills kept operating, producing altogether 63,000 pieces of Cake amongst them.

River Beans Arriving at Harbin

The long talked-of River Beans are being put on the Harbin market in good quantities. 70 carloads arrived from Titatsuitzu on the 19th, followed with 20 carloads from Wuho on the 20th, besides 60 more carloads from Titatsuitzu.

The subsequent arrivals were 28 carloads from Liushuho on the 22nd, 2 carloads from Tungho and 18 carloads more from Mulan on the 23rd at the Eighth District.

This season's total arrivals at Harbin are roughly estimated at about 400,000 tons.

PRODUCE

April 26th, 1930

Spot Deals

	Opening	Closing
BEANS (Business : 50 carloads)		
Silver Yen	7.07	7.07
BEAN CAKE (Business : 70,000 pieces)		
Silver Yen	2.315	2.310
BEAN OIL (Business : 3,000 cases)		
Silver Yen	19.70	19.80

Future Deals

BEANS (Business : 86 carloads)		
Apr. delivery	7.02	7.03
May "	7.12	7.12
Jun. "	7.16	7.17
July "	7.24	7.24
Aug. "	7.28	7.30
BEAN CAKE (Business : 73,000 pieces)		
May 14 delivery ...	2.320	2.320
Jun. 14 " ...	2.320	2.320
July 14 " ...		
BEAN OIL (Business :		
May 14 delivery ...		
Jun. 14 " ...		
July 14 " ...		
Aug. 14 " ...		

CURRENCIES

MARKET PRICES

April 26th, 1930

120 momme is equivalent to 1 lb.

Vegetables

	¥	momme
Cabbage	0.10	per 100
Onions	0.07	"
Green Onions		
(Chinese)	0.03	"
Sweet potatoes	0.04	"
Tarrow	0.07	"
Carrots	0.03	"
Burdocks	0.07	"
Potatoes	0.04	"
Ginger	0.08	"
Horse radish	0.80	"
Lily root	0.30	"
Cucumber	0.10	(1 piece)
Bamboo	0.07	"

Games & Meats

	¥	momme
Chicken	0.86-0.70	per 100
B.....	0.52-0.32	"
P.....		

Shipping & In

Import, Export, C

INSURANCE

Dairen - Manchuria.

Sunday - April 27, 1930.

Cool and cloudy. In the morning wrote up the products purchased yesterday. About noon went up in the Harbin Singson section to take bus for Chinchon but as it looked so much like rain we postponed the trip until tomorrow.

After lunch at a new Sukiyaki place, we went to Dairen Central Park which is now under construction. The Park contains rather a large number of flowering pear trees and also several hundred young flowering cherry trees. We took a

walk up the mountain
side to look over the flora.
Violets were in bloom
and several other wild fls.
A very small iris not more
than 4 inches high was
found in bloom. It was not
very abundant.

Three species of orchids were
noted, and these had made
a very good growth, some
of the plants being 12-18 in.
high. In some places there
were quite abundant,
especially around trees and
stumps. Two wild legumes
were found in flower. One
had white flowers, lay
close to the ground and
had underground runners.
The other had deep pink fls.
and only a small growth

Both are apparently species of *Astragalus*.

It was apparent from the running of the mountain side that the soil of several legumes could be obtained. Two species of *Lespedeza* were also noted. Some grasses were also seen.

The soil is a gravelly red soil and apparently is not very deep as the rock of the mountain side shows in many places. It might be well to test this soil for acidity.

In two places *Kudzu* was noted and the

leaf birds are just
starting

Monday - April 28, 1930.

Chinchor-Manchuria,
mild and cloudy.

Postage. 40

In the morning wrote
letters to Hackleman,
Wilkins, Murray and
Park requesting bulletin
on feeding soybean meal.

Left Darien 11 A.M.

Ar. Chinchor 12 N.

Left Chinchor 4.00 P.M.

Ar. Darien 5.00 P.M.

Bus fare Darien & Chinchor

and return (2) \$3 00

Left at 11 A.M. to visit
the vicinity of Chinchor
to see progress of planting
season and to survey
the flora.

On the road of the hall
surrounding Chiricahua
two species of legumes
were found in flower
(Probably *Astragalus* spp.)
Several plants of alfalfa
were found, and ~~rep-~~
represent at least two
species. One appears to
be *M. falcata* while
the other plants looked
as though they might
be crosses between
M. falcata and *M.*
rotunda.

Dried plants of two
species of *Lespedeza* were
also found. Seed was
found on the plants of
one species and this
was gathered to send
in to Washington.

The soil was dry, thin
and rather poor in
which these different
legumes were found
growing. A species of
sweet clover was also
found growing. In
the right season it would
seem that seed of many
legumes will be found
around the hill and
mountain sides of
Chircho and also
along the ~~way~~ from Dairen.

In the way in the more
very few farmers were
noted in the fields
working. Many fields
had small piles of
soil (fertilizer) and in

a few cases the farmers
were ~~sprinkling~~. In
the middle of the afternoon
we started walking
back toward Darin from
Chimelon and the farmers
were very busy in the fields
plowing and planting.
The land was plowed
with a wooden plough
and the sower followed
behind with a basket
of sorghum seed and
dropped into the furrow
directly behind the plow.
Then men with baskets
of fertilizer soil spread
this soil rather thickly
over the seed. In the next
furrow the seed and
fertilizer were covered
up. The sorghum

was planted rather
thickly about 24 seed
to the foot and in
rows about 18 in. apart,
after covering, the soil
over the seed was compacted
with small stone
rollers.

The region from Dairen
is largely planted to
sorghum and millet,
but in the vicinity of
Chinchon soy beans are
planted quite extensively.
There is more or less
trucking carried on.

There is also very considerable
orcharding carried on
in the vicinity of Chinchon.
Not very much winter
sowing was noted in

this section.

PRODUCE

April 28th, 1930

Spot Deals

	Opening	Closing
BEANS (Business : 40 carloads)		
Silver Yen	7.04	7.06
BEAN CAKE (Business : 56,000 pieces)		
Silver Yen	2.300	2.295
BEAN OIL (Business : 1,000 cases)		
Silver Yen	19.80	19.80

Future Deals

BEANS (Business : 182 carloads)		
Apr. delivery	7.00	7.02
May " 	7.07	7.09
Jun. " 	7.14	7.15
July " 	7.20	7.22
Aug. " 	7.26	7.28
BEAN CAKE (Business : 58,000 pieces)		
May 14 delivery ...	2.305	2.305
Jun. 14 " ...	2.305	2.305
July 14 " ...		
BEAN OIL (Business :		
May 14 delivery ...		
Jun. 14 " ...		
July 14 " ...		
Aug. 14 " ...		

Produce Lifeless

It was quite lifeless, fluctuating within only minor range through meagre demand.

Beans stood unaltered, while Cake was rated a trifle weaker. No business was done in Future Oil.

38 local mills kept operating, producing 12,300 pieces of Cake in all to-day.

VESSELS DUE

Yoro No. 2, N.Y.K., on 29th from Chinnampo with 1,900 cases alcohol, to take in 2,500 tons Produce for Keelung & Takao.

Dairen, D.K.K., on 29th from Shanghai via Tsingtao with 800 tons general cargo, to load 800 tons sundries therefor.

Kyodo No. 26, A.K.K.K., on 29th from Chefoo with 200 tons general cargo, to ship 200 tons Coal & 300 tons general cargo for Chemulpo.

Victoria, O.S.K., on 29th from Moji with 12,000 sacks flour, etc., to sail for Kobe.

Awaji, N.Y.K., on 30th from Osaka, to sail for Tientsin.

Kanto, O.S.K., on 30th from Chemulpo, to take in 800 tons Produce therefor.

Katsuuro, N.Y.K., on May 1 from Newchwang, to load 300 tons Produce for Yokohama.

Kyodo No. 16, A.K.K.K., on 16th from Ryugampo, to load 18,000 bags Bean Cake for Gunzan.

Shiokubi, O.S.K., on 29th from Yawata with 600 tons steel rail, to sail therefor.

Ryuhó, D.K.K., on 29th from Yingkou, to ship 4 carloads Beans & 180 heads of pigs for Canton via Hongkong.

Kyodo No. 21, A.K.K.K., on 30th from Tsingtao with 300 tons general cargo, to take in 400 tons sundries therefor.

Kaiju, Tanaka, on 30th from Lungkou, to load 8,500 sacks flour for Antung.

Golden Star, Illies, on May 1 from Taku with 290 tons general cargo, 1,000 cases kerosene & 1,000 drums gasoline, to ship 250 tons Bean Meal for Shanghai.

Oliva, Illies, on May 1 from Moji with 420 tons general cargo & etc., to take in 125 tons hemp-seeds & 100 tons copper for Chinwangtao.

Himalaya, Cornabe-Eckford-Winning, on May 2 from Yokohama.

Toyo No. 5, D.K.K., on May 2 from Hongkong with 530 tons general cargo, to sail for Yingkou.

OUTLOOK FOR BEAN CAKE EXPORT

Far from Gloomy

From October up to March last, the first half of the current produce season, Bean Cake exported from the ports of Dairen, Newchwang, and Vladivostok, as compared with the same period of the previous season, follow:—

To	The present season pieces	The previous season pieces
Japan	18,888,214	14,966,093
China	2,818,882	3,166,395
Formosa	4,135,263	3,671,567
Chosen	30,720	96,700
Elsewhere	216,359	236,381
Total	26,089,438	22,257,136

Increase or decrease, compared with the corresponding period of the previous season, + and - indicating increase and decrease respectively.

		%
Japan	3,902,121	+26.1
China	347,513	-11.1
Formosa	463,696	+12.6
Chosen	65,980	-68.0
Elsewhere	120,022	-35.7
Total	3,833,302	+17.2

The above tables show that the increase over the previous season was 3,832,302 or 17.2 per cent. Especially the shipments for Japan gave an increase by 3,902,112 pieces or 26.1 %. More or less decrease is indeed noted in the shipments for China, Chosen, etc., but the increase by 17.2% in the total should be enough to satisfy the parties concerned of the future of Bean Cake demand being not at all of pessimistic aspect.

In other words, the export amount for the preceding produce season, that is, from October, 1928, to September, 1929, recorded a sharp decline in figures, compared with a usual year, but in the face of the discouraging forecasts made upon the Bean Cake demand situation, a fair amount of increase has been noted in the current produce season, tending to brighten up the dealers concerned somewhat.

Tuesday - April 29, 1930.
Dairen - Manchuria.

Mild and cloudy most of the day. Quite windy. In the morning wrote official correspondence and notes on day-trip in Manchuria. After lunch went with Surge-take up one of the mts. near Dairen to inspect the flora and see if there were any legumes. We found legumes about $\frac{2}{3}$ the way up the mountain. Much of the heavy white flowered *Astragalus scaberrimus* along the gullies. The pink flowered

Astragalus sp. was also fairly abundant along the mountain sides and in a few cases, pods were found in plants. Seed was gathered of two species of *Lespedeza* - one with the pods gathered in button-like clusters along the stems. These other species of *Lespedeza* were noted, both perennials, one of which is no doubt *L. bicolor*.

No legumes were found along the ridge of the mt. and after descending about $\frac{1}{3}$ the way down the *Astragalus* sp. and other legumes were found.

Plant specimens

were gathered of the
legumes in flower as
well as of a small dwarf
blue iris with white
stripes on the petal. ~~Thais~~
Suyetake said is *Iris*
Siberica. On the
descending side of the
mountain (west) plants
of *Iris tectorum* were
found in abundance
at many places.

Although quite a
section was covered,
no alfalfa or clover
were found as we did
on the trail about
Chimchun yesterday.

Two or three species
of vetch were noticed

in abundance in many
of the gullies along the
lower parts of the mts.
These had made very
good growth.

Plants of a few species
of other legumes just
starting were also
noted.

From a survey of this
mountain district, there
will be doubt be a
succession of wild
legume seed to gather
from early summer
until late fall.

A magnificent view
of the city and surrounding
country can be obtained
from this mountain.

Wednesday - April 30, 1930.

Dairen - Manchuria.

Cool and cloudy. Slight drizzle during parts of the day.

In the morning wrote notes on soybean products. Also wrote notes on soybeans in Manchuria. After lunch went to the office of Mr. Satoh, S.M. Ry. with regard to a trip to the S.M. Ry. Expre. Farm at Hsiungyaocheng, about 111 miles from Dairen. Mr. Satoh phoned the director advising him that we would reach there about 12.15 P.M. leaving Dairen on the Expre. at 9 A.M.

In talk with Mr. Satoh concerning the shipping of 4000 - 5000 lbs. of Kudzu seed from Manchuria, he was rather dubious about the reporting of such large amounts. Upon inquiry he found that Mr. Uchida received orders for this amount and he tried to fill the orders. Most of the Kudzu seed is gathered between Mukden and Antung although considerable seed is gathered between Mukden and Dairen. In the evening wrote up April Expense account, Official postage, 76

PRODUCE

April 30th, 1930

Spot Deals

	Opening	Closing
BEANS (Business : 50 carloads)		
Silver Yen	7.00	7.02
BEAN CAKE (Business : 43,000 pieces)		
Silver Yen	2.280	2.280
BEAN OIL (Business :		
Silver Yen		

Future Deals

BEANS (Business : 105 carloads)		
May delivery	7.03	7.04
Jun. "	7.10	7.10
July "	7.16	7.17
Aug. "	7.24	7.24
BEAN CAKE (Business : 40,000 pieces)		
May 14 delivery ...	2.280	2.285
Jun. 14 " ...	2.290	2.290
July 14 " ...		
BEAN OIL (Business : 1,500 cases)		
May 14 delivery ...	20.00	20.00
Jun. 14 " ...		
July 14 " ...	20.00	20.00
Aug. 14 " ...		

Produce & Currency**PRODUCE STATIONARY**

It stood featureless with its rates remaining almost stockstill because of bullish ennui.

30 local mills kept operating, putting out 122,000 pieces of Cake.

The American s.s. Golden Star, 6,347 tons gross, Capt. O. Lee, of the Oceanic & Oriental Navigation Co., put in port yesterday from Los Angeles to land 300 tons general cargo, 10,000 cases kerosene oil, and 1,000 drums gasoline, and will leave here for San Francisco in a day or two, with 250 tons Bean Meal.

TO-DAY'S SCHEDULED ARRIVALS

Linan, Butterfeld-Swire, on 30th from Newchwang with 1,600 piculs general cargo, to sail for Canton.

Yoro No. 2, N.Y.K., on 29th from Chinampo with 1,900 cases alcohol, to take in 2,500 tons Produce for Keelung & Takao.

Awaji, N.Y.K., on 30th from Osaka, to sail for Tientsin.

Kanto, O.S.K., on 30th from Chemulpo, to take in 800 tons Produce therefor.

Kyodo No. 16, A.K.K.K., on 30th from Ryugampo, to load 18,000 bags Bean Cake for Gunzan.

Kyodo No. 21, A.K.K.K., on 30th from Tsingtao with 300 tons general cargo, to take in 400 tons sundries therefor.

Kaiju, Tanaka, on 30th from Lungkou, to load 8,500 sacks flour for Antung.

Oliva, Illies, on 30th from Moji with 420 tons general cargo & etc., to take in 125 tons hemp-seeds & 100 tons copper for Chinwangtao.

Tsuruga, Maruni, on 30th from Weihaiwei, to ship 300 drums crude petroleum & 200 tons general cargo for Tsingtao.

VESSELS DUE

Katsuura, N.Y.K., on May 1 from Newchwang, to load 300 tons Produce for Yokohama.

Ryuhō, D.K.K., on May 1 from Yingkou, to ship 4 carloads Beans & 180 heads of pigs for Canton via Hongkong.

Himalaya, Cornabe-Eckford-Winning, on May 2 from Yokohama.

Toyo No. 5, D.K.K., on May 2 from Hongkong with 530 tons general cargo, to sail for Yingkou.

Tencho, D.K.K., on May 1 to leave here for Tientsin, with 200 tons general cargo.

Baikal, O.S.K., on 2nd from Moji with a full list of passengers & general cargo, to load Bean Cake & cereals for Kobe & Osaka.

Malaya, East Asiatics, on 3rd from Moji with 300 tons general cargo, to take in 2,000 tons peanuts for Copenhagen.

Tientsin, D.K.K., on May 3 to sail for Shanghai via Tsingtao, taking in 1,000 tons general cargo.

Toyooka, N.Y.K., on May 4 from Kobe, to ship 100 tons Beans & 300 tons B. Oil in bulk for Liverpool via Tsingtao.

Sakaki, D.K.K., on May 5 from Shanghai via Tsingtao with 800 tons general cargo, to load 800 tons sundries therefor.

Saarland, Illies, on May 5 from Taku with 700 tons general cargo, etc., to take in 2,000 tons Beans, 650 tons hemp-seeds & 1,100 tons Bean Oil in bulk for Europe.

Thursday - May 1, 1930.
Dairen - Manchuria.

Cool and cloudy. Worked up
data on my fauna in
Manchuria.

Went to office and wrote
up my fauna products
and read collected recently.

After lunch went to
Reservoir Park to see the
cherry blossoms. They have
a fairly goodly showing
of different varieties of
flowering cherries. The
earlier sorts like those
early pink at Washington
are now beginning to
drop their petals. The
Reservoir also has a

Nursery of various Prunus
sp.

Mr. Sugatake was called to
the S. M. Ry. Ag. office and
soon returned with a pass
for me on the Ry. The pass
entitles me to 1st class fare
to Hsiungqaocheng and return.

Photos were taken of different
cherry scenes in the Park.

Postage	160
Film packs - 2 - 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ - 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 50

Friday - May 2. 1930.

Hsiungyaocheng - Manchuria

Cool and clear

Exhibits - Dairies to
(2nd) 2

Car fare (2ⁿ) - 1 - Dairies
to

Tapi - Hotel & etc.

50

Left Dairies 9. AM.

Ar. Hsiungyaocheng 12.11 P.M.

The general soil condition
between Dairies and Chin-
chow appeared to be a
sandy red loam, quite
rocky. along the way there
were numerous orchards
especially apples. Near
Chinchow there were
many young apple

orchards. Occasionally
such orchards in full
bloom were noted. About
one-third of the land
has been planted. The
farmers are busy planting.
Mules, donkeys, horses,
and oxen are used in
plowing. The planter
follows dropping the
seed directly behind the
plow and then the man
with a basket of soil
compost follows putting
the soil directly on the
seed. The stone roller
follows compacting the
soil on the seed.

Arrived at San-Shih-H-Pan
at 10.10 A.M. This is the
center of a large apple

producing section. Some
very large apples orchards
were noted around
the place. Some peaches
are grown on a few
small orchards in full
bloom were noted.

Arrived at Pu-Lan-Tien.
about 10.30 A.M. Numerous
young apple orchards were
noted about this section.
A few vine-yards were
also noted. This is
the center of extensive
salt beds and pottery
works. This town marks
the boundary of the
Japanese leased Territory
of Kwantung. The Customs

office is located here.
The boundary line lies
between Pu-Leao-Tuen and
Tien-Chia which are
about $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles apart.
About 4 miles below Tien-
Chia is the boundary
line of the leased territory.

Wa-Fang-Tien. Arrived
here at 10.55. A.M.

Numerous young apple
orchards - 4-5 years old -
were seen about this
place. No stop between
here and Hsingyaocheng
Very few rice paddies
were noted along the
way. The country is quite
mountainous. Especially
after leaving Wa-Fang-Tien.
A few young apple
orchards were noted

along the way, especially
out from W. Spangthien
but after this station but
few orchards were noted.
about 12.05 P.M. passed
Chin Chai around
which were noted
several young apple
orchards.

Arrived at Hsingyachung
at 12.11. More rice paddies
were noticed about this
section than any we have
there seen in South Manchuria.
Apple orchards were
noted to be quite numerous.
We were met at the station
by Mr. ^{Kaneyasu} Hisatake, who is
the Agr. Engineer in charge

of the bean crops. We went
at once to the experiment
station.

In this section Kaohiang
millet and corn are the
principal crops grown. At
this time these crops are
for the most part planted.
Soybeans are planted
in this section ⁱⁿ between the
rows of sorghum, corn,
~~and millet~~. Plants
are also grown quite
extensively on the lowlands
which contain rather
a sandy soil.

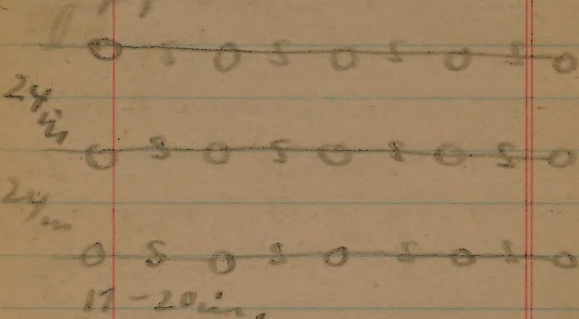
Soybeans are sown ⁱⁿ between
the rows of ~~millet~~, corn
and Kaohiang when the
seedlings of these crops
are 4-5 inches high.

The sorghum or ~~corn~~ is
sown in rows about
24 inches apart and
the soybeans are planted
halfway between these
rows. From 8-12 bu.
per acre of beans are
obtained by this method.
The farmers look upon
the soybean as a minor
crop in this section.
Wheat is planted by
itself.

About 10% of crops are
planted by farmers
with 2 or 3 rows of
corn or Kaoliang (2 ft.
apart along together), then
a row of soybeans

and then 2 or three
rows of sorghum. All
are two feet apart.
This method is said to
give about the same
yield of soybeans.

In the soybean
rows, 4-5 seeds are
dropped at



O = kaoliang or corn
S = soybeans

The soybean tillers are
thinned to ^{1 or 2} plants
per till.

With corn or kaoliang,
mostly corn in this

section, 3 or 4 grains
are dropped to the hill
and this is thinned to
1 plant per hill.

Generally the corn or
kachang is cultivated
for the first time when
the soybeans are planted.
Corn, kachang, and
millet are sown the
latter part of April and
the soybeans planted
about the 1st of June.
At Kungchuling

17-20 in.

1 1

17-20 in.

The soil compound is
planted on between

The ~~old~~ hills of the previous year, the land is then turned and two men tramp a row on top of the furrow, the beams are rows - 4-5 rows 15-17 in apart - and then next turn of plow covers the seed, which is then rolled by the small stone roller.

For planting two horses and four men are used. 1 for driving, 1 planting and 2 for tramping. On account of the great evaporation the beams are planted at once after plowing and covered at once. Such an outfit plants about 2.4 acres per day. When planting

corn, kaoliang or millet
alone 4-5 acres are
planted per day.

At Kungshuling fertilizer
is used only once in
three years and only
for soybeans. The
fertilizer is used for
corn, millet or kaoliang.
Fertilizer is from
cattle manure mixed
with soil. Manure
is piled in field and
covered with soil. In
the spring, these piles
are mixed up with
the soil and spread
over the field or placed
in the rows with
the seed.

In bedding cattle, hogs
horses or under no
straw is ever used. The
manure is scraped up
with soil and placed
aside. After frost this
is placed in large piles
in fields and covered
with earth. The straw of
corn, millet and bucking
is always used for fuel.

In this section the
farmers plant only one
variety - a green seeded
sort called "Te-Cha-Chim-
Tow" (iron colored pod
and green bean). Used
for bean oil and also
used by farmers for
bean curd and other
food purposes. No
yellow seeded beans

are planted much.
Less than 10 to yellow
beans are planted. The
principal yellow sort
is 'Hō-an-tōk'.

This station is testing
out about 60 varieties
of beans, small sample
of which they will send
me shortly.

The experiment station is
conducting paddy rice exper-
iments, cotton experiments,
forestry work.

The forestry department is
conducting work with the
reforestation and also with
native ornamentals. They
have a large garden of

ornamentals worthy native
plants. They have under
test 5 native species or varieties
of *Syringa* (lilac). 4 of the
purple-pink and one of the
white. Mr. Kusuma of the
Forestry Dept. has promised
to send these of these this
fall.

We were taken out over the
experimental fields where
they were planting corn.
The plan went through the
old ridge of the previous
year (about 6 in high). The
planter followed directly
behind dropping corn
(3-4 grains) about every
42 in. A man with a
basket of compressed soil
followed scattering the

soil in the furrow. He was followed by three men drawing a V shaped wooden implement with handle - two men pulling and 1 handling the implement. This scraped the soil and leveled off the furrow in which the corn was planted.

Very considerable orchard work is carried on with apples.

Wild Legumes - There is not a very great variety of wild legumes in this vicinity. At the Kungshuling there has been considerable work done with wild legumes. *Laridzofera* spp. *Lespedeza*

~~app.~~ and Medicago spp.
There are said to be several
wild species of wild
Medicago growing in the
vicinity of Kungchunling.
Apples and pears grow
exceedingly well in this
section.

Horticulture - Pomology,
Vegetables, Entomology,
silk culture, Pathology.

Corn - Corn is used for
food by natives, Corn stalks
are burned for fuel. In using
the corn for food the natives
cracked it, then cooked with
sorghum or rice. Also use
it for cattle feed when boiled
or cracked. Corn is also used
as meal or flour, and is the
cheapest of flour and is

Therefore used extensively by
the natives. The lower class
of people use cracked corn
or corn flour while higher
classes of people used rice
mills or Kaohang.

Malus baccata - var
manchurica (and also
var. *sibirica*). These two
varieties are very similar.
Called Manchurian
Crabapple. Before this stock
was used, apples did
not succeed very well.
With this stock stock
the apples succeed ex-
ceeding well. Seed of the
wild crab went up to
¥4.00 per lb. on account

of the demand for stock.
Now sells for Y. 1. per lb,
Ginger = Niu Nai (best) 1/2 lb
Lou yen Pink
Hung chi Hsim
Pai chi Hsim
Corn - Ta-chin-Ten-no-me-
Native corn.

Mr. Yasuo Arakawa.
Entomologist.

We were taken to the
entomology division
where we met Mr. Yasuo
Arakawa, who attended
Cornell in 1925.

He stated that the worst
insect pest of the soy bean
in Manchuria is the
Pod Borer, which we
studied in Hokkaido
last fall. This insect

is especially bad in
North Manchuria and
often injures 50%
of the crop. I was given
a bulletin by Mr. Arakawa
relating to this insect
in Manchuria.

We were shown the
Museum showing the
work of the station.

Of the varieties of apples
grown, the station is
recommending for
general culture the
Ben Davis, the Black
Ben Davis, some
spotted specimens
of the Winesap, Grimes
Golden, Yellow Banana

and Japanese Winesaps
were shown. The Delicious
did not look like the
Delicious in the U. S.

Lilacs - Mr. Kawana,
forester stated that there
are 6 native varieties
in Manchuria, all of
which he has under
test and will send us
seed this fall. Some
of these are very dwarf
forms.

This region about
Shingyaocheng is
famous for its apples
and red pears. It is
also one of the three places
in Manchuria having
hot springs.

Produce & Currency

PRODUCE NEGLECTED

In the utter absence of bullish incentive, tone kept practically unaltered all round this morning.

Turnovers were meagre.

28 local mills kept operating, producing 66,000 pieces of Cake amongst them to-day.

PRODUCE

May 2nd, 1930

Spot Deals

	Opening	Closing
BEANS (Business : 80 carloads)		
Silver Yen	7.01	7.00
BEAN CAKE (Business : 30,000 pieces)		
Silver Yen	2.275	2.270
BEAN OIL (Business : 4,500 cases)		
Silver Yen	19.75	19.75

Future Deals

BEANS (Business : 202 carloads)		
May delivery	7.01	7.01
Jun. „	7.08	7.08
July „	7.14	7.15
Aug. „	7.23	7.23
Sept. „	7.28	7.26
BEAN CAKE (Business : 65,000 pieces)		
May 14 delivery ...	2.285	2.280
Jun. 14 „ ...	2.295	2.285
July 14 „ ...		
BEAN OIL (Business : 6,000 cases)		
May 14 delivery ...	20.00	19.90
Jun. 14 „ ...	20.00	19.90
July 14 „ ...	19.95	19.95
Aug. 14 „ ...		

Tsingtao with 200 tons general cargo, to ship 300 tons sundries therefor.

Mifune, Yamashita, on 3rd from Japan, to ship 4,800 tons Coal for Yawata.

Kanan, O.S.K., on 3rd from Moji with 430 tons general cargo & 500 tons flour, to sail for Tientsin.

Anzan, D.K.K., on 4th from Yingkou, to take in 2,800 tons Produce for Kobe & Osaka.

Amur, O.S.K., on 4th from Kobe, to ship 4,000 tons Beans & 950 tons Bean Oil in bulk for Europe via ports.

Nanchang, Butterfield-Swire, on 4th from Newchwang with 9,000 piculs general cargo, to load 1,500 tons Beans for Canton via Shanghai & Hongkong.

Harbin, O.S.K., on 5th from Moji with a full list of passengers & general cargo, to take in Bean Cake & cereals for Kobe & Osaka.

Sakaki, D.K.K., on 5th from Shanghai via Tsingtao with 800 tons general cargo, to ship 800 tons sundries therefor.

Tencho, D.K.K., on 5th from Tientsin with 300 tons general cargo, to load 300 tons sundries therefor.

Yoro No. 2, N.Y.K., on 3rd from Chinampo with 1,900 cases alcohol, to take in 2,500 tons Produce for Keelung & Takao.

Malaya, East Asiatics, on 3rd from Moji with 300 tons general cargo, to take in 2,000 tons peanuts for Copenhagen.

Tientsin, D.K.K., on May 3 to sail Shanghai via Tsingtao, taking in 1,700 tons general cargo.

Toyooka, N.Y.K., on May 4 from Moji to ship 100 tons Beans & 300 tons Bean Oil in bulk for Liverpool via Tientsin.

Sakaki, D.K.K., on May 5 from Shanghai via Tsingtao with 800 tons general cargo, to load 800 tons sundries therefor.

Saarland, Illies, on May 5 from Taku with 700 tons general cargo, etc., to take in 2,000 tons Beans, 650 tons hemp-seeds & 1,100 tons Bean Oil in bulk for Europe.

Saturday - May 3, 1930.
Hsiangyaocheng - Manchuria

Mild and clear, not very windy
early in the morning. Before break-
fast went out to see the hot
springs. Japanese men and
boys were bathing in the pools
which were quite warm. Some
of the pools were very hot. They
are in the river bed which
is quite wide and very sandy.

The hotel was quite crowded
with school boys from Dairen
and had just come from
Mukden.

The hotel, The Union, has
several cottages (one room)
which rent for 80 sen per
day. The regular hotel

rates are 6.00¢ per day
and no chadai given.

After breakfast we took a
basha and went to the experi-
ment station where we met
The Director, Mr. Ringo
Watanabe, with who we
talked a short time con-
cerning soybean culture in
this section. He advised
that the soybean is not
the main crop in this
region and that the
method of culture is
quite different from the
sections farther north
where the soybean is the
principal crop.

About ten Mr. Sanyaku,
Mr. Kusane, Mr. Hisatake,
a Chinese servant and

myself took basha and
went out in the country
to see methods of planting
by Manchurian farmers.
Most of the farmers were
found planting millet
and Kavalang and
millet. These were being
planted in rows about
21 inches apart. The plow
went through the ridge
or row of last year's
planting. The planter
followed directly behind
the plow with the Kavalang
and gourd planter.
Directly behind a woman
or man followed, tramping
down the seed with their

land. Then followed the
man with a basket
placing the manure or
compost soil in the
furrow on the seed. A
man then followed with
a V shaped implement
drawn by a mule
covering the seed and
leveling the ground.

Only in one section did we
find the planting of corn which
for the most part has been
planted.

Left Hainingyaocheng	5.22 P.M.
Ar. Daiwen	8.30 P.M.
Farle Hainingyaocheng To Daiwen	(1)
Exp. Ticket	(2)

Pears. Soybeans - allentown
apricots
grapes

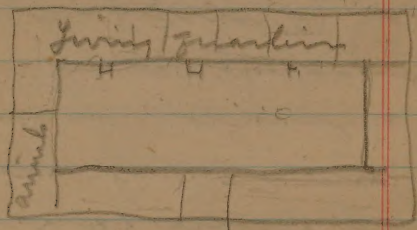
The planting corn is
like the sowing of other
grains - millet and
kashang - except that
the corn is spaced about
42 inches and the rows
about 21 inches apart.

Soybeans are planted
between the hills of corn
when the corn is about
5 inches high.

In ^a few fields corn
was planted every other
row and the odd row
left for bean planting.

After taking some movies
of the planting and some
stills of the planting outfit,
we went to the home of

the Chinese (Manchurian)
farmer which was in a
village about 1 mile from
the fields. This farmer is
considered a middle-class
farmer and works about
10 acres. His home was
in a compound. The wall
consisting of mud and
stones. Within the compound
were kept all the farm
animals, farm equipment,
and ^{a few} grape vines and fruit
trees.



The hogs and horses
were down in sort of pits
or pens. No litter is used

for animals as all
straw or stalks are fed
or burned. The millets
straw is generally fed
and the sorghum stalks
used for fences or wind
breaks, and the roots of
the plants used for fuel,
Corn stalks and sorghum
straw are used for fuel.

Within this compound
were living four families
relatives, about 20 in
all. One end of the com-
pound was given to
living quarters. This
end about 250 feet long
was divided into many
rooms - about 8-12 feet

long. On one side were
the kahns or beds about
3 feet high and in which
fires are made during
cold weather. The kahns
are on one side about 5 feet
wide. In one room half
the kahns was given to
a sweet potato hot bed.
Opposite the kahns were
cupboards, containing the
bedding, and other family
household goods.

In the kitchen were two
large brown kettles set in
cement or mud and
here the family cooking
was done. These kettles
will hold about 10 gallons
each.

As we were being shown

Through the various rooms
our interpreter (Japanese)
inquired as to the bath-
tub. The Manchurian
farmer has no bathtub.
He was told that the men
have only 2 baths during
their life - when they
are born and when they
die.

This village has a
common well, where all
the families obtain
their cooking and drinking
water. The

This is said to be a
peaceful village and
seldom visited by bandits.
Throughout Manchuria

The bandits are most troublesome, even along the South Man. Ry; it is not safe to go very far outside of the village or city. During the spring and early summer when the crops are just starting the bandits keep to the hills and rivers.

When the sorghums and corn reaches good height in Aug. and September the bandits then come close to the cities. Even the outskirts of cities like Harbin, Mukden, Kirin, Tientsin, and Changchun bandits are a nuisance on the outskirts. None of the Manchurian

Farmers keep horses
for if they do, the bandits
take them. Around
certain sections the
farmers use only cows
or oxen. Thus for outside
of Kivangtung territory
I have seen no horses
on the farms, only
burrors, cows, and
oxen. Outside the Leaul
territory the basha man
refuses to go with his
horse or horse very far
out of the village or town.
The well-to-do Manchurian
farmer is the particular
prey of the bandits, and
in the fall, raids such

farmers and takes all his crops. Many of these farmers pay the board's bands for protection and in other cases hire armed guards who stay in the compounds, and no one of the family is allowed out of the compound.

After our visit to the farmer's home, where some still pictures were taken of the views inside the compound, we went to the Experiment Station and had lunch.

After lunch the Director, Mr. Watanabe took us over the grounds. A very large space is given to horticultural work.

apples, pears, apricots,
and grapes.

Variety tests, pruning,
fumigating, and fertilizing
tests are being conducted
with apples. All of the
standard American
varieties are under test.
The trees range from 12-
16 years, are pruned
rather heavily, and
rather close together,
about 20 feet. Special
work is being done
with the Jonathan as
this is one of their
good varieties. Crossing
has been done and at
present they have
several hundred 2-year

old seedlings. All apples
are grafted on Malus
baccata - var. manchurica.
In the first part of the
apple work, the S. M. Ry.
found that apples did
not do well. The Manchurian
crab was tried and
found to be an excellent
stock. This station has
many trees of this species
simply for seed. For
stock, the director said
that much seed of this
species was imported by
the United States.

Pears: Chinese and
Manchurian native
varieties are grown, and
also Japanese. The native
red Manchurian pear

is one of the best and
large quantities are grown
in this section. Blight
is does not do much
harm and is a fungus
rather than bacterial.

A pathologist from
Oregon Mr. F. C. Lyman,
has been studying pear
blight in the Orient
and has been at this
station 2 or 3 times.

Apricots. Manchurian
and Chinese apricots
varieties are under
test and do exceedingly
well in this section.

Ergers - Chinese and
Manchurian native
varieties, as well as

some European varieties
are grown. Grapes do
remarkably well in this
region but are treated
~~by~~ the Chinese method
do the extreme winter
weather. In the fall, the
vines are placed in pits
and ~~then~~ covered with
sorghum and millet
straw, and soil. The
bellis system (overhead)
has given the best results.
Cotton - The station is
also doing considerable
work with cotton. The
station is improving the
native cotton with the
crossing of American
varieties.

Silk: Much work is

being done toward the improvement of silk culture. As presents wild silk worm culture is practical most after silk which produces the proper silk. In the spring when the snow melts on the mountain and hillsides come out the Chinese farmer places moth eggs on the leaves. In about 2 weeks the eggs hatch and in about 30 days more the cocoon is made.

Supt.-Gen. Sera of Central Laboratory

Supt.-Gen. S. Sera of the Central Laboratory, Dairen, returned here yesterday, from Japan, accompanied by Mrs. Sera. He had gone home to his native city to attend the memorial service in memory of his mourned parent.

He incidentally remarked:—

The Laboratory is turning its attention to how to raise Beans and Bean Cake in their practical utility as industrial material. Our experiment in this line has awakened wide interest in Japan proper. Work will be taken up on the footing of practical experiment probably in June. Part of our idea is to make bread, soy, etc. from Bean Cake.

FREIGHTS ON MAN- CHURIAN BEANS

For London

A wire received at the O.S.K. Dairen Branch from the London Branch concerning Manchurian Beans states that little change has been noticed on the freight market for Beans from Dairen, sustained at 14s. or so. May and June shipments from Vladivostok are quoted at 17.5s., while the shipowners insist upon getting 20s. for July shipments.

Few contracts have so far been concluded. The Bean stocks contracted for the latter half of April were 14,000 tons.

PRODUCE

May 3rd, 1930

Spot Deals

	Opening	Closing
BEANS (Business : 60 carloads)		
Silver Yen	7.02	7.03
BEAN CAKE (Business : 30,000 pieces)		
Silver Yen	2.275	2.270
BEAN OIL (Business : 300 cases)		
Silver Yen	19.80	19.80

Future Deals

BEANS (Business : 54 carloads)		
May delivery	7.04	7.04
Jun. "	7.11	7.10
July "	7.19	7.18
Aug. "	7.25	7.25
Sept. "	7.28	7.27
BEAN CAKE (Business : 65,000 pieces)		
May 14 delivery ...	2.280	2.275
Jun. 14 " ...	2.290	2.290
July 14 " ...	2.295	2.295
BEAN OIL (Business : 2,500 cases)		
May 14 delivery ...	19.90	19.90
Jun. 14 " ...		
July 14 " ...	19.95	19.95
Aug. 14 " ...		

Produce & Currency**PRODUCE SPIRITLESS**

It was lifeless in the absence of stimulant, giving only a limited amount of business alround.

Tone, as a whole, remained stationary.

29 local mills kept operating, turning out 58,000 pieces of Cake to-day.

TO-DAY'S SCHEDULED ARRIVALS

Himalaya, Cornabe-Eckford-Winning, on May 3 from Yokohama.

Yoro No. 2, N.Y.K., on 3rd from Chinnampo with 1,900 cases alcohol, to take in 2,500 tons Produce for Keelung & Takao.

Kyodo No. 36, A.K.K.K., on 3rd from Tsingtao with 200 tons general cargo, to ship 300 tons sundries therefor.

Nanchang, Butterfield-Swire, on 3rd from Newchwang with 9,000 piculs general cargo, to load 1,500 tons Beans for Canton via Shanghai & Hongkong.

Daitoku, Daisan, on 3rd from Moji with 900 tons flour & 100 tons general cargo for Yingkou.

Sagara, Tanaka, on 3rd from Shanghai, to ship 2,000 tons silex for Japan.

VESSELS DUE

Toyooka, N.Y.K., on May 4 from Kobe, to ship 100 tons Beans & 300 tons B. Oil in bulk for Liverpool via Tsingtao.

Sakaki, D.K.K., on May 5 from Shanghai via Tsingtao with 800 tons general cargo, to load 800 tons sundries therefor.

Saarland, Illies, on May 3 from Taku with 700 tons general cargo, etc., to take in 2,000 tons Beans, 650 tons hemp-seeds & 1,100 tons Bean Oil in bulk for Europe.

Mifune, Yamashita, on 4th from Japan, to ship 4,800 tons Coal for Yawata.

Anzan, D.K.K., on 5th from Yingkou, to take in 2,800 tons Produce for Kobe & Osaka.

Amur, O.S.K., on 4th from Kobe, to ship 4,000 tons Beans & 950 tons Bean Oil in bulk for Europe via ports.

Harbin, O.S.K., on 5th from Moji with a full list of passengers & general cargo, to take in Bean Cake & cereals for Kobe & Osaka.

Sakaki, D.K.K., on 5th from Shanghai via Tsingtao with 800 tons general cargo, to ship 800 tons sundries therefor.

Tencho, D.K.K., on 5th from Tientsin with 300 tons general cargo, to load 300 tons sundries therefor.

Fukuju, Tanaka, on 4th from Chefoo, to load 150 tons Coal therefor.

Pacific, Kokusai, on 4th from Moji with 1,500 tons flour & 200 tons general cargo, to sail for Yingkou.

Kitamitsu, Sawayama, on 5th from Yawata, to sail for Java.

Chojun, D.K.K., on 5th from Osaka & Kobe with 500 tons general cargo & 100 tons sundries, to sail for Yingkou.

Taonan, D.K.K., on 5th from Chinko, to sail for Kobe & Osaka.

Kyodo No. 21, A.K.K.K., on 5th from Tsingtao with 250 tons general cargo, to take in 400 tons sundries therefor.

Asama, Yamashita, on 6th from Kobe, to ship a full cargo of Produce for Shimizu & Yokohama.

Kashii, Takahashi, on 6th from Yawata with a full cargo of steel rail, to load 4,600 tons dolomite therefor.

Isis, Illies, on 7th from Hankow, to take in 2,000 tons Beans for Tsingtao.

Sunday - May 4, 1930.

Dairen - Manchuria.

Mild, cloudy.

In morning worked on a game account.

Wrote Mr. Peter Liss, Hotel Wagon Lits,

Peiping, advising him of Dorsett's illness and that as yet we did not know when we would require his services.

Worked on Manchurian soybean notes.

Visited confectionary stores in afternoon.

Learned looking over adzuki bean products and for soybean products. There are not as many soybeans

used here as in Japan.

As yet have seen no roasted soybeans. Adzuki bean paste cakes are had in many stores. Peanuts

seemed to be more generally used in this section for confections and cakes than soybeans.

Large quantities of peanuts are grown throughout the Kuangtung Territory.

Monday - May 5, 1930.
Dairen - Manchukia.

6 film packs $3\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4} \times 7.50$
Cloudy - drizzling in morning.
Afternoon, clear and mild.

In morning completed
the April expense account.
Went to the American
Consulate where Mr.
Langdon the Consul
fixed up the account.
Went to the Bohin Bldg.
and paid our room
rent from May 4 to
May 31.

After lunch went to the
office of Mr. Satoh at the
South Man. Ry. Bldg
with reference to a

trip to some of the exper-
stations along the rail-
way about soybean planting.
He advised that it would
be best to visit the Kung-
chuling station first as
this is the principal soy-
bean station. We would be
advised there by Dr. Kanda,
Director of the station, as
to other stations where
we might see the soybean
work. Mr. Satoh wrote to
Dr. Kanda that we would
reach Kungchuling Wed
night at 8.30 leaving on
the 9 A.M. express and to have
some one meet us and
also arrange rooms at the
Japanese Inn.

Mr. Satoh gave us four
soybean products from

- the central laboratory,
1 - Soybean oil Lecithin
2 - Soybean oil
3 - Soybean flour - fat free
4 - Soybean flour - German Process

After our visit with
Mr. Satoh we went to
a camera store for film
jacks and films taken
at Hainnyascheng the
2 and 3. Also bought a
German make tripod
for 5 yen.

Wrote letter to Joe
Mahoney sending April
expense account and
telling of Dorsetts illness.
Also wrote Mr. Ryerson
sending samples of

Lespedeza seed collected
on mountain side near
Dairen. Notes written
up on soybean products.

PRODUCE

May 5th, 1930

Spot Deals

	Opening	Closing
BEANS (Business : 60 carloads)		
Silver Yen	7.01	6.98
BEAN CAKE (Business : 63,000 pieces)		
Silver Yen	2.270	2.750
BEAN OIL (Business : 9,000 cases)		
Silver Yen	19.75	19.70

Future Deals

BEANS (Business : 118 carloads)		
May delivery	7.01	6.99
Jun. "	7.07	7.05
July "	7.14	7.11
Aug. "	7.23	7.21
Sept. "		
BEAN CAKE (Business : 66,000 pieces)		
May 14 delivery ...	2.270	2.260
Jun. 14 "	2.280	2.260
July 14 "	2.280	2.270
BEAN OIL (Business : 13,000 cases)		
May 14 delivery ...	19.95	19.85
Jun. 14 "	19.95	19.90
July 14 "	19.95	19.90

Produce & Currency

PRODUCE WEAKER

It sagged all-round this morning, Beans by 4-6 sen, Cake by 1.5 sen, and Oil by 5 sen or so, all from Monday afternoon's due to bullish apathy.

Turnovers were rather small.

28 local mills kept operating, putting out 66,800 pieces of Cake in all.

S. S. SAARLAND

The German s.s. Saarland, 6,863 tons gross, Capt. Helfer, of the Hamburg-Amerika Linie, put in port last Saturday from Hamburg via Japan ports & Taku to land 700 tons general cargo, and will leave here for Hamburg via ports to-morrow, taking in 2,000 tons Beans, 650 tons hemp-seeds & 1,100 tons Bean Oil in bulk.

S.S. NANCHANG

The British s.s. Nanchang, 2,489 tons gross, Capt. G. A. Evans, of the China Navigation Co., entered port on the 3rd from Shanghai via Newchwang to land 9,000 piculs general cargo, and will sail from here for Canton via Shanghai & Hongkong on the 5th, with 1,000 tons Beans.

Shoko, N.Y.K., on 7th from Kobe, to load 1,200 tons Bean Oil in bulk & 2,300 tons Beans for Hamburg.

Ural, O.S.K., on 8th from Moji with a full list of passengers and general cargo, to ship B. Cake & cereals for Kobe & Osaka.

Dairen, D.K.K., on 8th from Shanghai with 1,000 tons general cargo, to take in 1,000 tons sundries therefor.

Kanan, O.S.K., on 8th from Tientsin, to load 1,000 tons Beans for Yokohama.

Sakaki, D.K.K., on May 5 from Shanghai via Tsingtao with 800 tons general cargo, to load 800 tons sundries therefor.

Anzan, D.K.K., on 5th from Yingkou, to take in 2,800 tons Produce for Kobe & Osaka.

Harbin, O.S.K., on 5th from Moji with a full list of passengers & general cargo, to take in Bean Cake & cereals for Kobe & Osaka.

Tencho, D.K.K., on 5th from Tientsin with 300 tons general cargo, to load 300 tons sundries therefor.

Kitamitsu, Sawayama, on 5th from Yawata, to sail for Java.

Kyodo No. 21, A.K.K.K., on 5th from Tsingtao with 250 tons general cargo, to take in 400 tons sundries therefor.

Toyei, O.S.K., on 5th from Tientsin with 3,000 cases banana, to ship 3,000 tons Beans for Keelung.

Kasugagawa, Daisan, on 5th from Moji, to take in 1,400 tons Coal for Fuzan.

VESSELS DUE

Mifune, Yamashita, on 7th from Japan, to ship 4,800 tons Coal for Yawata.

Fukuju, Tanaka, on 6th from Chefoo, to load 150 tons Coal therefor.

Asama, Yamashita, on 7th from Kobe, to ship a full cargo of Produce for Shimizu & Yokohama.

Kashii, Takahashi, on 6th from Yawata with a full cargo of steel rail, to load 4,600 tons dolomite therefor.

Isis, Illies, on 7th from Hankow, to take in 2,000 tons Beans for Tsingtao.

Yingchow, Butterfield-Swire, on 6th from Newchwang with 440 piculs general cargo, to load 1,000 tons Beans for Canton via Shanghai & Hongkong.

Kyodo No. 16, A.K.K.K., on 6th from Gunzan, to ship 200 tons general cargo for Tsingtao.

Kyodo No. 26, A.K.K.K., on 6th from Chefoo, to load 300 tons general & 200 Coal for Chemulpo via Chefoo.

Toho, D.K.K., on 6th from Osaka, to take in 7,000 tons Coal for Yokohama.

Tsuruga, Maruni, on 6th from Weihaiwei, to ship 250 tons Coal & general cargo & 800 drums petroleum for Tsingtao.

Bujun, D.K.K., on 7th from Yokohama, to take in 6,500 tons Coal for Osaka & Kobe.

Changchow, Butterfield-Swire, on 7th from Newchwang, to sail for Amoy.

Ichang, Butterfield-Swire, on 7th from Newchwang, to sail for Amoy.

of business done gradually decreased. local Stock market, too. The amount general collapse which intervened the

Shoko, N.Y.K., on 7th from Kobe, to load 1,200 tons Bean Oil in bulk & 2,300 tons Beans for Hamburg.

Ural, O.S.K., on 8th from Moji with a full list of passengers and general cargo, to ship B. Cake & cereals for Kobe & Osaka.

Dairen, D.K.K., on 8th from Shanghai with 1,000 tons general cargo, to take in 1,000 tons sundries therefor.

Kanan, O.S.K., on 8th from Tientsin, to load 1,000 tons Beans for Yokohama.

Sakaki, D.K.K., on May 5 from Shanghai via Tsingtao with 800 tons general cargo, to load 800 tons sundries therefor.

Anzan, D.K.K., on 5th from Yingkou, to take in 2,800 tons Produce for Kobe & Osaka.

Harbin, O.S.K., on 5th from Moji with a full list of passengers & general cargo, to take in Bean Cake & cereals for Kobe & Osaka.

Tencho, D.K.K., on 5th from Tientsin with 300 tons general cargo, to load 300 tons sundries therefor.

Kitamitsu, Sawayama, on 5th from Yawata, to sail for Java.

Kyodo No. 21, A.K.K.K., on 5th from Tsingtao with 250 tons general cargo, to take in 400 tons sundries therefor.

Toyei, O.S.K., on 5th from Tientsin with 3,000 cases banana, to ship 3,000 tons Beans for Keelung.

Kasugagawa, Daisan, on 5th from Moji, to take in 1,400 tons Coal for Fuzan.

VESSELS DUE

Mifune, Yamashita, on 7th from Japan, to ship 4,800 tons Coal for Yawata.

Fukuju, Tanaka, on 6th from Chefoo, to load 150 tons Coal therefor.

Asama, Yamashita, on 7th from Kobe, to ship a full cargo of Produce for Shimizu & Yokohama.

Kashii, Takahashi, on 6th from Yawata with a full cargo of steel rail, to load 4,600 tons dolomite therefor.

Isis, Illies, on 7th from Hankow, to take in 2,000 tons Beans for Tsingtao.

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Bujun, D.K.K., on 7th from Yokohama, to take in 6,500 tons Coal for Osaka & Kobe.

Changchow, Butterfield-Swire, on 7th from Newchwang, to sail for Amoy.

Ichang, Butterfield-Swire, on 7th from Newchwang, to sail for Amoy.

100. of business done gradually decreased.

local Stock market, too. The amount

general collapse which threatened the

Monday, May 5, 1930

WHEAT SOWING OVER IN N. MANCHURIA

Wheat More Popular Than Beans among Farmers

The sowing of wheat opened in North Manchuria early in April and was concluded recently.

Bean seeds, etc. are to be sowed shortly.

At the wheat sowing time, the moisture in the soil was moderate, supplemented by the precipitation since last February, although the freezing process underground during last winter fell short of satisfactory.

As regards the crop outlook for the current year, it might be a little premature, but the old Chinese farmers and specialists as well, seem to expect rather excessive rainfall during the farming season, but, generally speaking, the meteorological conditions are supposed to come out favourably. Then considering the host of new immigrants streaming in from Shantung and Central China, some decided increase in harvests is looked for.

The Chinese farmers are in the habit of apportioning the various crops for the new season by the returns given by the different crops of the preceding season. While the bean market remained very slow, the wheat brought in better results under the stimulus of the rising local demand, despite the indifferent crops and the ban placed on its export by the authorities.

On the above account, wheat and other cereals are expected to be grown on a larger scale, whilst the reverse may be the case with Beans.

Tuesday - May 6, 1930.
Dairen-Manchuria.

Mild and clear. In the morning wrote official correspondence - Sent 3 m. of Lapedeza mail to Mr. Ryerson for Dr. Pieters. Also wrote Dr. Pieters with regard to plans for the summer. In afternoon went to office, wrote up my bean product note cards, and checked over other products. About 2.30 P.M. went to the office of Mr. Satoh of the S. M. Ry. to obtain a pass

which he had for me to travel 1st class to Changchung and return. He advised that he had wired Dr. Kanda, Director of the station to have someone meet us at Kungchuling ry. station and arrange rooms for us at the Japanese Inn. After visit with Mr. Satoh, returned to the hotel and wrote official correspondence. In evening also wrote official correspondence. Dorsett's condition took a little turn for the worse last night but is some better today.

PRODUCE

May 6th, 1930

Spot Deals

	Opening	Closing
BEANS (Business : 30 carloads)		
Silver Yen	6.97	6.97
BEAN CAKE (Business : 30,000 pieces)		
Silver Yen	2.240	2.250
BEAN OIL (Business : 2,000 cases)		
Silver Yen	19.70	19.70

Future Deals

BEANS (Business : 181 carloads)		
May delivery	6.99	6.99
Jun. "	7.04	7.05
July "	7.10	7.12
Aug. "	7.21	7.20
Sept. "	7.25	7.25
BEAN CAKE (Business : 82,000 pieces)		
May 14 delivery ...	2.255	2.255
Jun. 14 " ...	2.265	2.265
July 14 " ...	2.265	2.270
BEAN OIL (Business : 5,000 cases)		
May 14 delivery ...	19.80	19.85
Jun. 14 " ...	19.95	19.85
July 14 " ...	19.85	19.85
Aug. 14 " ...		

Produce & Currency**PRODUCE FIRMER**

Beans rose by 2-3 sen over yesterday, and Oil, too by 5 sen all round, influenced by the carrying-over business. Cake moved quite irregularly.

27 local mills kept operating, putting out 61,000 pieces of Cake in all.

Mifune, Yamashita, on 7th from Japan, to ship 4,800 tons Coal for Yawata.

Asama, Yamashita, on 7th from Kobe, to ship a full cargo of Produce for Shimizu & Yokohama.

Isis, Illies, on 7th from Hankow, to take in 2,000 tons Beans for Tsingtao.

Yingchow, Butterfield-Swire, on 7th from Newchwang with 440 piculs general cargo, to load 1,000 tons Beans for Canton via Shanghai & Hongkong.

Kyodo No. 16, A.K.K.K., on 7th from Gurzan, to ship 200 tons general cargo for Tsingtao.

Tsuruga, Maruni, on 7th from Weihaiwei, to ship 250 tons Coal & general cargo & 800 drums petroleum for Tsingtao.

Bujun, D.K.K., on 7th from Yokohama, to take in 6,500 tons Coal for Osaka & Kobe.

Changchow, Butterfield-Swire, on 7th from Newchwang, to sail for Amoy.

Ichang, Butterfield-Swire, on 7th from Newchwang, to sail for Amoy.

Shoko, N.Y.K., on 7th from Kobe, to load 1,200 tons Bean Oil in bulk & 2,300 tons Beans for Hamburg.

Ural, O.S.K., on 8th from Moji with a full list of passengers and general cargo, to ship B. Cake & cereals for Kobe & Osaka.

Dairen, D.K.K., on 8th from Shanghai with 1,000 tons general cargo, to take in 1,000 tons sundries therefor.

Kanan, O.S.K., on 8th from Tientsin, to load 1,000 tons Beans for Yokohama.

Kyodo No. 36, A.K.K.K., on 8th from Tsingtao with 200 tons general cargo, to ship 300 tons sundries therefor.

Saitsu, D.K.K., on 8th from Tientsin with 200 tons general cargo, to load 200 tons sundries therefor.

Toko, D.K.K., on 8th from Nagoya with 200 tons general cargo & 160 tons machines, to take in 5,900 tons Coal for Ise Bay.

Kanseishi, D.K.K.; on 8th from Yokohama, to ship 6,500 tons Coal for Osaka & Kobe.

Awaji, N.Y.K., on 8th from Newchwang, to load 150 tons Produce for Nagasaki & Yokohama.

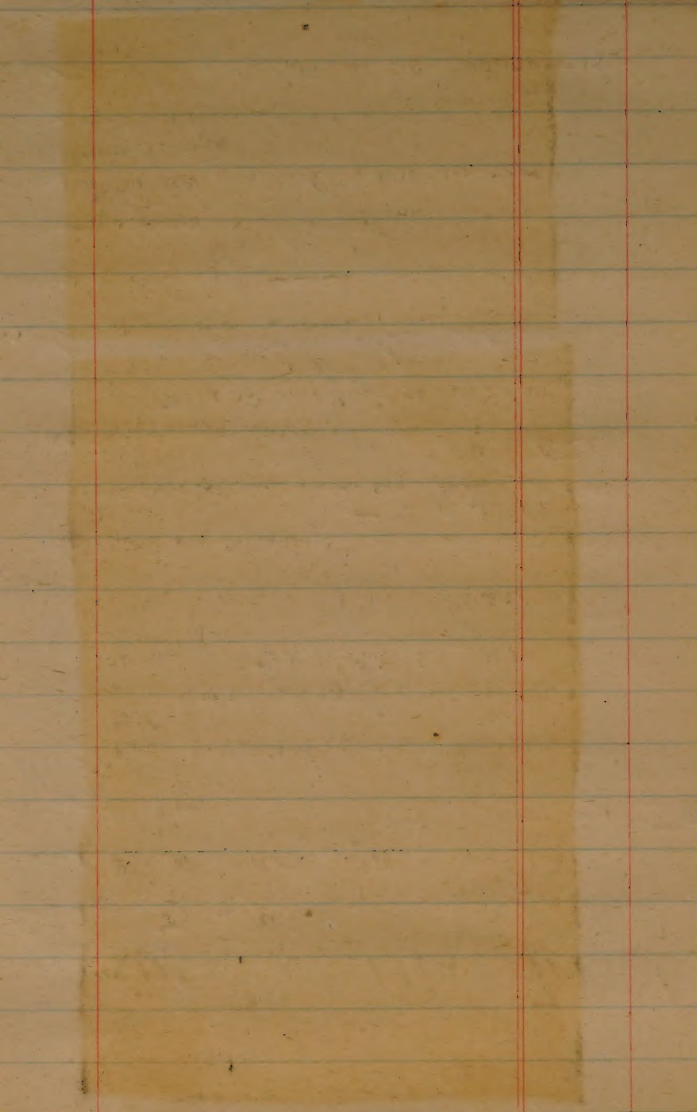
Kinzan, O.S.K., on 8th from Tientsin, to take in a full cargo of Beans for Hongkong via Tsingtao.

Hua Shan, O.S.K., on 8th from Tientsin, to ship 800 tons Beans for Tsingtao.

City of Shanghai, Mitsui, on 9th from Vladivostok with 250 tons general cargo, to take in 700 tons Bean Oil in bulk for Europe via Chinwangtao.

S.S. YINGCHOW

The British s.s. Yingchow, 1,728 tons gross, Capt. MacKenzie, of the China Navigation Co., put in port from Hongkong via Newchwang to land 440 tons general cargo, and will load 1,000 tons Beans, etc., sailing for Canton via ports on the 8th.



Wednesday - May 7, 1930.

En route - Kungshuling, Man.

Mild and clear.

Town - Dairen - D. Station

50

Left Dairen

9.00 AM.

Arr. Kungshuling

R.R. for Dairen to Kungshuling (1)

Exp. " " " (2)

The land from outside
of Dairen to Sh. Sung-
yaochung appears to be
about 90% planted.
Numerous orchards
mostly apple nearly
in full bloom were
noted. It would seem
that this region is
very well adapted to
apple growing. The

soil is a reddish
sandy loam, rather
rocky. A few peach
orchards were noted.
After leaving Hsing-
yao-ching no orchard
of any kind were
seen. Going toward
Mukden the soil
changed more or less
to a sandy brown
loam and in some
sections to nearly a
black loam.

As we approached
Liaoyang it became
very dusty, and at
times near the
river beds it was
impossible to see
beyond a few feet.

Drawing near Mukdin
the dust storm became
worse and one could
not see the distant
hills and mountains
The farmers for the
most part seemed to
be rolling the ridges
with wooden rollers.
For the most part the
roller was drawn by
a donkey but once in
a while one or two men
were seen pulling the
roller along.
For the most part
these farmers were
plowing and planting
were planting wheat.

using the guard and
knobbing sticks.

Very little wheat was
noticed between Dairen
and Mukden. After
leaving Mukden the
dust storm continued.
More patches of wheat
were noted about
Mukden than below.
Beyond Mukden not
more than 50% of the
land appeared to be
planted.

Not many piles
of beans were noted
along the line. At
Ssuyingka, some
beans were noted stacked
in drier bins in a
Merchant's compound.

Near the outskirts of
the place there was a
considerable area of
bamboos in the
shape of small sheds
covered with matting
and canvas tied
over the sides and top.
Sayingkai is said
to have a number of
Chinese oil mills.

We arrived at Kany-
chuling at 7.55 P.M.
and went to the
Japanese Inn Marafuku
(Marafuku), where rooms
had been reserved for
us through a telegram
by Mr. Sato.

PRODUCE

May 7th, 1930

Spot Deals

	Opening	Closing
BEANS (Business : 100 carloads)		
Silver Yen	7.01	6.99
BEAN CAKE (Business : 70,000 pieces)		
Silver Yen	2.355	2.360
BEAN OIL (Business : 1,300 cases)		
Silver Yen	19.80	19.80

Future Deals

BEANS (Business : 132 carloads)		
May delivery	7.02	6.99
Jun. "	7.08	7.05
July "	7.15	7.11
Aug. "	7.25	7.19
Sept. "	7.27	7.25
BEAN CAKE (Business : 83,000 pieces)		
May 14 delivery ...	2.260	2.265
Jun. 14 " ...	2.270	2.270
July 14 " ...	2.280	2.275
BEAN OIL (Business : 5,000 cases)		
May 14 delivery ...	19.90	19.90
Jun. 14 " ...	19.95	20.00
July 14 " ...	20.00	20.00
Aug. 14 " ...		

CURRENCIES**M.S. ISIS**

The German m.s. Isis, 4,454 tons gross, Capt. G. Juhuen, of the Hamburg-Amerika Linie, put in port yesterday from Hankow, and will sail from here for Hamburg via ports to-morrow, taking in 2,200 tons Beans.

VESSELS DUE

Ichang, Butterfield-Swire, on 8th from Newchwang, to sail for Amoy.

Shoko, N.Y.K., on 9th from Kobe, to load 1,200 tons Bean Oil in bulk & 2,300 tons Beans for Hamburg.

Ural, O.S.K., on 8th from Moji with a full list of passengers and general cargo, to ship B. Cake & cereals for Kobe & Osaka.

Dairen, D.K.K., on 8th from Shanghai with 1,000 tons general cargo, to take in 1,000 tons sundries therefor.

Kanan, O.S.K., on 8th from Tientsin, to load 1,000 tons Beans for Yokohama.

Kyodo No. 36, A.K.K.K., on 8th from Tsingtao with 200 tons general cargo, to ship 300 tons sundries therefor.

Saitsu, D.K.K., on 8th from Tientsin with 200 tons general cargo, to load 200 tons sundries therefor.

Toko, D.K.K., on 8th from Nagoya with 200 tons general cargo & 160 tons machines, to take in 5,900 tons Coal for Ise Bay.

Produce & Currency

BEANS WEAKER

Beans further dropped by 2-4 sen, while Oil was higher by 15 sen. Cake remained unaltered.

30 local mills kept operating, putting out 78,000 pieces of Cal today locally.

Kanseishi, D.K.K., on 8th from Yokohama, to ship 6,500 tons Coal for Osaka & Kobe.

Awaji, N.Y.K., on 8th from Newchwang, to load 150 tons Produce for Nagasaki & Yokohama.

Kinzan, O.S.K., on 10th from Tientsin, to take in a full cargo of Beans for Hongkong via Tsingtao.

Hua Shan, O.S.K., on 8th from Tientsin, to ship 800 tons Beans for Tsingtao.

City of Shanghai, Mitsuis, on 9th from Vladivostok with 250 tons general cargo, to take in 700 tons Bean Oil in bulk for Europe via Chinwangtao.

Shansi, Butterfield-Swire, on 9th from Newchwang, to sail for Shanghai.

Tomi, D.K.K., on 9th from Yokohama, to load 7,600 tons Produce for Yokohama & Ise Bay.

Shaka, Yamashita, on 9th from Shanghai, to ship 134 carloads Beans & 12,500 pieces B. Cake for Shimizu.

Kishu, O.S.K., on 10th from Moji with 1,000 tons general cargo, to sail for Tientsin.

Seikyo, O.S.K., on 10th from Tientsin with 100 tons general cargo, to take in 1,850 tons Beans for Fuchow via Formosa.

Ranan, N.Y.K., on 10th from Chinnampo with 150 tons general cargo, to load 400 tons Produce for Kagoshima & Miike via Chemulpo.

Orestes, Butterfield-Swire, on 10th from Kobe, to ship 1,000 tons Bean Oil in bulk for Hamburg via ports.

Perseus, Butterfield-Swire, on 10th from Otaru, to take in 900 tons Bean Oil in bulk for Hamburg via ports.

Tjimanoeck, Cornabe-Eckford-Winning, on 10th from Chinwangtao, to sail for Java.

Oostkerk, Cornabe-Eckford-Winning, on 10th from Shanghai with 270 tons machines, to sail for Miike.

Bush hire & outcrops \$ 2.00

Thursday - May 8, 1930.

Kingchuling-Manchuria
Cloudy and mild.

Went to the Experiment Sta.
about 9.00 A.M. where we
met Dr. Kanda, director
of the station.

Soybean ^{planting} generally takes
place about the 1st week in
May but due to the dry
weather the past two weeks
very few soybeans have
been sown. Some of the soy-
beans at the station have
been sown. With last night's
light rain planting
will commence at once.

We were shown the
samples of soybeans being

tested by the station. They
test out about 500 numbers
a year. They have over 2000
varieties and selections.
The best yields by farmers
in the Kungchuling section
run from 15-20 bushels
per acre.

No special trained varieties
are grown by the Chinese farmers
in this section. The varieties
are simply known as yellow
or white. A few of the higher
class farmers are trying out
improved varieties just
sent by the Expt. Sta. such as
the Mukden White Eye. The
station is breeding special
high oil percentage varieties.
Bandits are said to be
particularly bad around

Kungchuling and Tiching,
In previous years they
came around about the
time of crop harvest in the
fall but now they come
around nearly all times
of the year. Yesterday about
2 miles from Kungchuling
bandits killed a Chinese
policeman.

No special soybean varieties
are grown for food. The Manchurian
farmer uses the beans that
he grows & sells. Generally
the beans left over are used
to some extent for home
manufacture of soy sauce.

The animal husbandry
division has tried out

various kinds of wild legumes
growing in this section for
forage but have found none
to equal alfalfa for yield
and forage. Their principal
forage crop is the ordinary
blue flowered variety.

The animal husbandry
division is also interested
in grasses and tried out all
of the principal cultivated
grasses from other parts of the
world for pasture and hay.
None have succeeded very
well so at the present time
they are testing out and trying
to improve the native grasses
growing about here.

After lunch Mr. A. A.
Age, Engineer, with a
Chinese assistant,

called at the dorm
and we took baskas
to the Taiwahō Soy-
bean oil Mills. He we
met Mr. Ku-zu-yang,
Manager, and his
assistant Mr. Son-pu-uo.
The oil mill was located
in a large compound
and within the compound
were numerous round
straw mat bins of
soybeans. Still and
panorama pictures
taken of the inside of
the compound.

We were taken into
the mill. We first went
to where the beans after

being cleaned were
steamed whole. The beans
were then passed through
ropes overhead and
run through heavy
rollers pressing them
in flat disks of flakes.
A basket of these are
weighed out, dumped
on a piece of burlap
over steam and then
steamed for about a
minute. Two bundles
of grass are placed
over the flakes while
steaming. The bundles
are then placed in a
wooden frame, and
the steamed flakes
dumped in and
trod down with the

feet. Harmon iron bands
are placed about the bundle
of grass, the top of which
have been folded over after
the wooden form have
been removed. Four of
these are made for the
press which is a hand
screw press; there were
30 of these presses there
making 150 bean cakes
at one time. The cakes
are left in the presses
4 hours; During the
busy season 900 cakes
are turned out daily,
requiring twenty-four men
per day. This mill runs
from October until

The first of June.

After visiting the mill
we were taken to a
Manchurian farmer.
His with all farm house.
The farmer and his
people lived in a
compound. On one
side were the living and
sleeping quarters. On
another side were the
kitchen and dining
quarters. On another
side were the storage
and mill rooms.
Near the storage room
was a mill room
where millet and
soybeans were coarsely
ground. This mixture
is used for cattle feed.

For hog feed a millet
crack is used. In
the storage shed there
was a large jar of
miso, rather more
liquid than the
Japanese miso. The food
of the farmer consists
largely of millet, and
kaoliang. In one
mill room they were
grinding glutinous millet
into a white flour.
From this they make
a millet bread. They
also make a millet
paste from this millet
by pounding the
millet after it is

soaked. A donkey
was used in turning
the stone grinder.

Tra were taken through
the living quarters and
shown the various
sleeping rooms which
were similar to the
arrangement seen at
Hsingyacheng. Some
stills and panoramas
were taken of inside
the compound. The
henhouse made of
mud was very interesting.
The hen's nests made of
rice straw also were
very peculiar.

After our visit to the
farm, we were taken
to a Chinese store where

Chinese soy sauce and
miso were sold. Three
grades of soy sauce are
sold. The highest grade
was thicker than Japanese
soy sauce and much
sweeter. The lower grades
were thinner, more water
being used. The miso
was more fluid than
Japanese miso, being
sort of a coarse paste.
They also had a sort
of thin sesame butter
which would pour and
was very good to the taste
resembling one of peanut
butter.

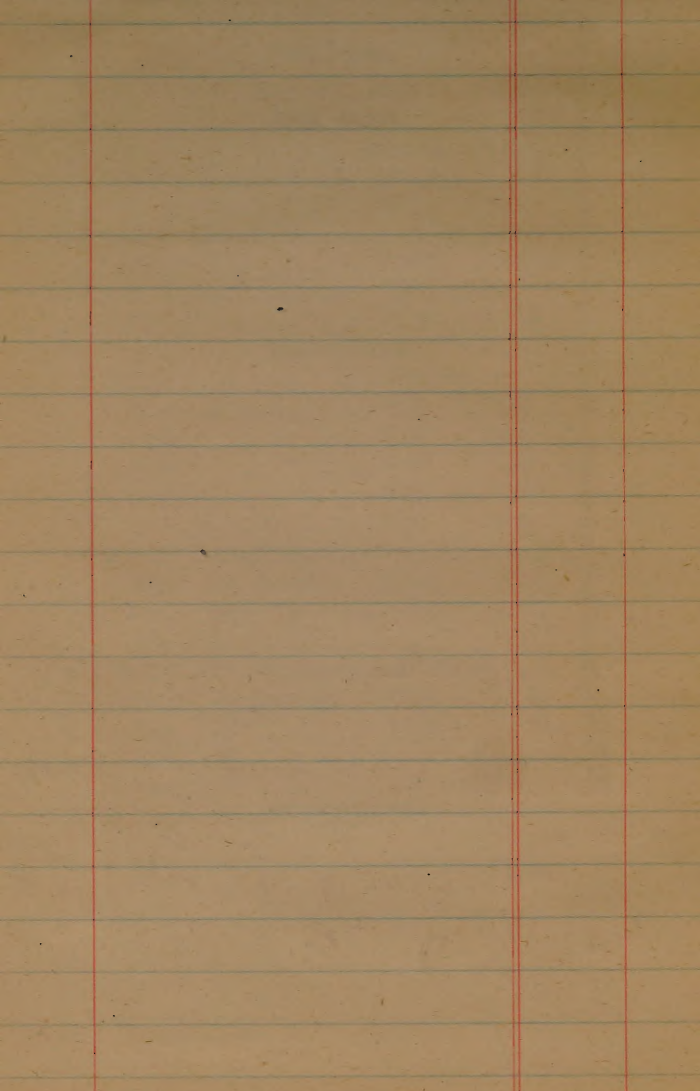
The store also had two

Kinds of mung bean
noodles - one coarse like
macaroni and the other
fine. Two bunches of
each were purchased.

After the Chinese store
we went to a Chinese
tofu or bean curd factory.
In grinding the beans
a stone mill was used.
The beans, ordinary
yellow varieties, were
soaked 10 hours. The
process of milk and
curd making was
practically the same
as with the Japanese
curd factories.

After our return to
the hotel we took a walk
down the track to see

about wild legumes. Very
little growth has started.
The only legume noted
was *Lupinus* of last
year's growth. This is
the Korean *Lupinus*.



PRODUCE

May 8th, 1930

Spot Deals

	Opening	Closing
BEANS (Business : 80 carloads)		
Silver Yen	7.01	7.01
BEAN CAKE (Business : 45,000 pieces)		
Silver Yen	2.2275	2.280
BEAN OIL (Business : 1.500 cases)		
Silver Yen	19.80	19.80

Future Deals

BEANS (Business : 88 carloads)		
May delivery	7.03	7.03
Jun. „ 	7.08	7.08
July „ 	7.15	7.15
Aug. „ 	7.23	7.23
Sept. „ 	7.26	7.27
BEAN CAKE (Business : 37,000 pieces)		
May 14 delivery ...	2.275	2.280
Jun. 14 „ ...	2.285	2.285
July 14 „ ...		
BEAN OIL (Business : 6,000 cases)		
May 14 delivery ...	19.90	19.95
Jun. 14 „ ...	19.95	19.95
July 14 „ ...		
Aug. 14 „ ...		

CURRENCIES

Produce & Currency

PRODUCE STILL STEADIER

Beans further went up by 2 sen or so, and both Oil and Cake, too, stiffened nominally, putting forth a fair amount of turnovers all round.

28 local mills kept operating, producing 67,000 pieces of Cake to-day.

Chosei, Daisan, on 10th from Chemulpo, to take in 5,000 pieces B. Cake & 25 carloads Beans for Kabafuto via Chosen & Hokkaido.

Hongkong, O.S.K., on 11th from Moji with a full list of passengers & general cargo, to ship a cargo of Bean Cake & cereals for Kobe & Osaka.

Tientsin, D.K.K., on 11th from Moji with a full list of passengers & general cargo, to ship a cargo of Bean Cake & cereals for Kobe & Osaka.

Tientsin, D.K.K., on 11th from Shanghai via Tsingtao with 1,000 tons general cargo, to load 1,000 tons sundries therefor.

Shoko, N.Y.K., on 9th from Kobe, to load 1,200 tons Bean Oil in bulk & 2,300 tons Beans for Hamburg.

Toko, D.K.K., on 9th from Nagoya with 200 tons general cargo & 160 tons machines, to take in 5,900 tons Coal for Ise Bay.

Awaji, N.Y.K., on 9th from Newchwang, to load 150 tons Produce for Nagasaki & Yokohama.

Kinzan, O.S.K., on 10th from Tientsin, to take in a full cargo of Beans for Hongkong via Tsingtao.

City of Shanghai, Mitsuis, on 9th from Vladivostok with 250 tons general cargo, to take in 700 tons Bean Oil in bulk for Europe via Chinwangtao.

Shansi, Butterfield-Swire, on 9th from Newchwang, to sail for Shanghai.

Tomi, D.K.K., on 9th from Yokohama, to load 7,600 tons Produce for Yokohama & Ise Bay.

Shaka, Yamashita, on 9th from Shanghai, to ship 134 carloads Beans & 12,500 pieces B. Cake for Shimizu.

Kishu, O.S.K., on 10th from Moji with 1,000 tons general cargo, to sail for Tientsin.

Seikyo, O.S.K., on 10th from Tientsin with 100 tons general cargo, to take in 1,850 tons Beans for Fuchow via Formosa.

Ranan, N.Y.K., on 10th from Chinnampo with 150 tons general cargo, to load 400 tons Produce for Kagoshima & Miike via Chemulpo.

Orestes, Butterfield-Swire, on 10th from Kobe, to ship 1,000 tons Bean Oil in bulk for Hamburg via ports.

Perseus, Butterfield-Swire, on 10th from Otaru, to take in 900 tons Bean Oil in bulk for Hamburg via ports.

Tjimanoeck, Cornabe-Eckford-Winning, on 10th from Chinwangtao, to sail for Java.

Oostkerk, Cornabe-Eckford-Winning, on 9th from Shanghai with 270 tons machines, to sail for Miike.

Terukuni, Tanaka, on 9th from Moji with 1,500 tons general cargo, to ship 2,700 tons Produce for Moji, Ujina Onomichi & Imaharu.

Kyodo No. 21, A.K.K.K., on 10th from Tsingtao with 300 tons general cargo, to load 500 tons sundries therefor.

Friday, May 9, 1930
Kungchuling, Manchuria.
Very heavy rain last night
left soil rather wet and
stuck.

Cloudy and mild in morn.
About 9.00 P.M. went to the
station where we met Mr.
Kanda, and talked a short
time regarding sugarcane in
the Kungchuling section.

Although there are many
insects and diseases which
affect the sugarcane seed and
plant, none affect them
very seriously. The only way
to overcome pests is to breed
resistant varieties as it
would be impossible to

get the Manchurian farmers
to spray as the farmer is
poor and soybeans are
grown extensively.

Soybeans are the only crop
in this section to which
fertilizer is said to be
applied. The compost
manure soil is applied to
the soybean. Kaoliang seed
millet usually follows
soybeans. No fertilizer is
given millet or Kaoliang.

Farmer receives 9-10
yen per Koku of beans and
costs 6-7 ^{yen} per Koku to
grow the beans. Bean
fields run from 4-5 ⁶⁰⁻²⁵ _{bush}
Koku per quarter of acre. In
the cost per Koku the farmer's
labor is not required.

Mr. Nakamoto -

S. M. Ry. Exp. Sta.

Kumogiching, Man.

Refractometer for oil analysis

Mr. H. Komatsu

Animal Industry Division

S. M. Ry. Exp. Sta.

Kumogiching, Manchuria

Korean Soybean

Perennial Soybean

Bulletins

Seed of Soybean

Bulletins

Perennial

Animals

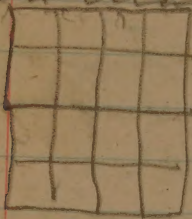
Mr. Nakamoto, the
my train agent, returned
to office for the first time
today after an illness

from appendicitis. We
visited his office and
found that I had met
him in Washington in
1922.

We were taken to the
sample and laboratory
room and shown the
breeding work being carried
out. Mr. Nakamoto has tested
out 800 distinct sorts
and will have under
test this year 500 sorts.
Complete chemical
analysis have been made
of all the varieties grown by
Mr. Nakamoto. On a moisture
basis, the varieties ranged
from about 14.5% up to
about 20.5%.

Mr. Nakamoto had
the seed coats, hilum,

germs, and seed
arranged in small
squares. This would seem
an ideal arrangement for
correlating varieties by
seed characters.



The squares
were about
 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. on side,
and another

stiff card (white) used.
Breeding work is being
done with the Mosketo
variety, the seed of which
appears nearly identical
with the Virginia.
Mr. Nakamoto has
tried out many native
Japanese and Korean

varieties but they are
not suited to the dry
Manchurian conditions.
or in general the climatic
conditions of Manchuria
where soybeans are grown
so extensively. The
Siberian varieties make
good growth and are considered
good forage varieties.

The Japanese here
here charges from 6-10 yen
per day. No chadai
is given, but the meals
are fixed.

Left Kungchuling 5:35 P.M.

Arr. Sipingbai 6:39 P.M.

2nd exp. trip 7-12

Kungchuling & Sipingbai

2nd fare 11)

Kungchuling & Sipingbai

We were taken to the
Animal Husbandry Farm
where we met Mr. Hachiro
Komatsu, the Director of
Animal Husbandry and
Mr. Matokichi Kosai, the
Forage Crop Specialist of the
Animal Husbandry Dept.
Mr. Komatsu advised
that he was interested in
pasture and hay legumes
and grasses. The dept.
has tried the various
important grasses and
legumes from other
countries but only alfalfa
has succeeded. Various
legumes and grasses
(wild) from this section

are being tried out but
none have succeeded thus
far, that is as definite
results have been obtained.
Mr. Kosai is collecting
native grasses and legumes
for further forage testing.
He stated that there are
3 or 4 wild sweet clovers
growing in this region. He
has promised to collect
samples of various wild
legumes in this section
for us.

After lunch we returned
to the farm where we
saw the Manchurian
method of planting soy-
beans. The beans were
being planted in a field
that had grown millet

in 1929. The plow went
up the center of the old
row. A ridge was thrown
up and directly behind
the plow came three men
transplanting a row for the
beans. On returning the
beans were planted,
rather thickly. The plow
followed hitting the middle
of last year's row and
covering the beans. The
roller (wooden) follows
the plow, compacting
the soil over the beans.
In this case however,
no roller followed as
the soil was wet from
last night's rain.
Previous to the plowing

manure composed soil
is scattered in the old
furrows, and plowed
in as the ridges are
plowed. The bean rows
are planted about 18
inches apart. Movie
and still pictures were
taken of the plowing and
planting operations. All
during the planting a
fine mist was falling.
After the planting we
went to the Director's Office
and had a short visit.
We then went to the dorm.
Left on the 5.35 P. M. train
for Ssapinghai where
we arrived at 6.39 P. M.
We went to the Japanese
Club.

Shortly after arriving
Mr. Iketaro Yamazaki,
in charge of the Commercial
Local Office of the S.M. Ry. Co.,
Mr. Yutaka Shimizu of
the Local Office of the S.M.
Ry. and Mr.
called at our room to
discuss plans during
our visit here. There
are six large Chinese
oil mills here of the
screw press type but
these have been idle during
the past three years.
This has been due to
the large export of soy beans
to European countries.
At one time one of these
mills turned out

1000 bean cakes per
day. There are several
Chinese merchants here
handling soy beans which
are shipped to Dairen.
The Chinese farmer is
told 3% on the selling
price as he brings his
beans in the market at
this place. He is also
taxed along the road if
he comes certain roads
but he will make a
considerable detour to
avoid the road tax
collector but is finally
caught at the yard in
Ssipingkai.

Mr. Yamazaki advised
that in some of the
villages at a short

distance from Souyangku
The Chinese local or
village oil mills use the
ancient wedge system
or method of pressing
out the oil. He advised he
would take us out to
a village about five miles
out to see this method.

Bandits are rather
bad about this section
but seem to pick only
on the Chinese. They
do not seem to molest
foreigners. Mr. Yamazaki
knows the Chinese farmers
very well here and in
order to make our
journey safe will ask
for a guard of Chinese

soldiers. The bandits are
said to be worse during
the growing and harvest
season, especially the
harvest season when
they rob the Chinese
farmer of his crops or
money.

The Chinese farmers bring
the beans to Merchants in
Souyangku who have large
storage yards. The beans are stored
in large round mat bins.
The top of which is a conical
mat affair. The merchants
sell the beans to exporters in
Dairen. In shipping beans,
if the Chinese merchant
uses the Chinese name he
must pay a tax on the beans.
If however, a foreign name

is used no tax is paid,
all foreign firms ship
the beans free of tax and
therefore the Chinese merchant
generally uses a foreign
name when he ships the
beans.

Soybeans are extensively
planted about this area.
The same methods of
planting are used as
around Kung-chu-ling
and northward.

This is a junction point
for a railroad from
Mongolia, and therefore
large amounts of Mongolian
crops come to this place,
especially Kaoliang.

In 1927, 420,000 tons of
soybeans were shipped
from Sengingkan.
In Sengingkan there are
30,000 Chinese and
3300 Japanese.
Japanese Inn - UEHAN.

May 9th, 1930

Spot Deals

	Opening	Closing
BEANS (Business : 30 carloads)		
Silver Yen	7.00	6.99
BEAN CAKE (Business : 70,000 pieces)		
Silver Yen	2.280	2.275
BEAN OIL (Business :		
Silver Yen		

Future Deals

BEANS (Business : 35 carloads)		
May delivery	7.00	7.00
Jun. "	7.08	7.08
July "	7.15	7.13
Aug. "	7.23	7.21
Sept. "	7.27	7.27
BEAN CAKE (Business : 47,000 pieces)		
May 14 delivery ...	2.275	2.275
Jun. 14 " ...	2.280	2.275
July 14 " ...	2.290	2.290
BEAN OIL (Business : 2,500 cases)		
May 14 delivery ...	19.90	19.90
Jun. 14 " ...	20.00	20.00
July 14 " ...	20.05	20.05
Aug. 14 " ...		

Produce & Currency

BEANS WEAKER

Beans relapsed by 2-3 sen, and Cake, too, fell slightly in sympathy with Beans, while Oil alone stood unchanged.

28 local mills kept operating, producing 57,900 pieces in all.

Tjimanoeck, Cornabe-Eckford-Winning, on 10th from Chinwangtao, to sail for Java. Kyodo No. 21, A.K.K.K., on 10th from Tsingtao with 300 tons general cargo, to load 500 tons sundries therefor.

Chosei, Daisan, on 10th from Chemulpo, to take in 5,000 pieces B. Cake & 25 carloads Beans for Kabafuto via Chosen & Hokkaido.

Hongkong, O.S.K., on 11th from Moji with a full list of passengers & general cargo, to ship a cargo of Bean Cake & cereals for Kobe & Osaka.

Tientsin, D.K.K., on 11th from Shanghai via Tsingtao with 1,000 tons general cargo, to load 1,000 tons sundries therefor.

Tencho, D.K.K., on 11th from Tientsin with 300 tons general cargo, to ship 200 tons sundries therefor.

Toku, D.K.K., on 11th from Osaka & Kobe, to load 7,000 tons Coal therefor.

Kairyu, D.K.K., on 11th from Osaka, to take in 6,000 tons Coal for Shimizu & Yokohama.

Kyodo No. 16, A.K.K.K., on 12th from Tsingtao with 200 tons general cargo, to ship 300 tons sundries therefor.

Sakaki, D.K.K., on 13th from Shanghai via Tsingtao with 900 tons general cargo, to take in 900 tons sundries therefor.

VESSELS IN BERTH

200 tons general cargo & 160 tons machines, to take in 5,900 tons Coal for Ise Bay.

Awaji, N.Y.K., on 9th from Newchwang, to load 150 tons Produce for Nagasaki & Yokohama.

Tomi, D.K.K., on 9th from Yokohama, to load 7,600 tons Produce for Yokohama & Ise Bay.

Oostkerk, Cornabe-Eckford-Winning, on 9th from Shanghai with 270 tons machines, to sail for Miike.

Terukuni, Tanaka, on 9th from Moji with 1,500 tons general cargo, to ship 2,700 tons Produce for Moji, Ujina Onomichi & Imaharu.

Chinkiang, Butterfield-Swire, on 9th from Antung, to load 700 tons Beans for Swatow.

VESSELS DUE

Kinzan, O.S.K., on 10th from Tientsin, to take in a full cargo of Beans for Hongkong via Tsingtao.

City of Shanghai, Mitsuis, on 10th from Vladivostok with 250 tons general cargo, to take in 700 tons Bean Oil in bulk for Europe via Chinwangtao.

Kishu, O.S.K., on 10th from Moji with 1,000 tons general cargo, to sail for Tientsin.

Seikyo, O.S.K., on 10th from Tientsin with 100 tons general cargo, to take in 1,850 tons Beans for Fuchow via Formosa.

Ranan, N.Y.K., on 10th from Chinnampo with 150 tons general cargo, to load 400 tons Produce for Kagoshima & Miike via Chemulpo.

Orestes, Butterfield-Swire, on 10th from Kobe, to ship 1,000 tons Bean Oil in bulk for Hamburg via ports.

Perseus, Butterfield-Swire, on 10th from Otaru, to take in 900 tons Bean Oil in bulk for Hamburg via ports.

Saturday May 10, 1930.
Ssapingkai, Hsanchung

Mild and clear. About
9 A.M. went to the local
Office of the ~~Local Office~~ of
the S. M. Ry. where we met
Mr. Hideyoshi Minura, director
of the local affairs of the
Ry. Co. He has charge of
the territory controlled by
the S. M. Ry. such as
the railway, gas, electric,
agriculture and business affairs.
After our visit with Mr.
Minura, we drove to the
Chinese bus Co. where
Mr. Yamazaki had
made arrangements to
take us to the Chinese

village about 5 miles
away with an escort
of Chinese soldiers. Mr.
Yamazaki is well
acquainted with the
Chinese governor of
this section and had
no trouble in obtaining
a guard. When we
arrived at the bus
station the Chinese in
charge said they were
not ready and also the
road to the village was
too muddy. They said
we would have to wait
until 1 P.M. when they
could take us. Mr.
Yamazaki, however, can-
celled the trip as he was
afraid the Chinese were

up to some tricks and
to avoid any trouble
gave up the trip. The
section around Sengung-
kai is rather bad for
bandits, and the Chinese
police are more or less
in league with them.

From the Chinese tax
place we went to an
oil mill that
about three years ago
turned out 1000 bush
every 24 hours.
The oil work has
been going up for
about 3 years. The owner
now is a grain merchant
and has a large storage
yard filled with

millet and sorghum.
He also had 11,000 bush
of sorghum which he
was holding for
speculation but with
the decline in price of
grain and slow market
has lost considerable
money. The oil mill
is not used for milling
and polishing millet.

Left Sengung-kai	3:20
Arr. Kaiyuan	5:31
2nd fare - Sengung-kai to Kaiyuan	

Still pictures were taken
of half a matting stack
of millet and also the
foundation of the matting
bins which consists of
skao-ching stalks woven

together. The roof or top
of the birch stack consists
of millet straw bundles
arranged in shingle form
scattered on the ground
before the station were
300-400 Chinese coolies
waiting for a freight
train to take them to
Mongolia. A branch of
the Chinese Eastern Ry
has its starting point
here and has a union
station with the S.M.
Ry. About 600,000
Chinese coolies for the
most part from
Southern China go to
Manchuria (northern)
and Mongolia yearly.

Only about 2% return
to their native homes
after the season's harvest.
They carry their worldly
belongings with them.
Most of them find work
on the Manchurian
farms and in a year
or two settle on farms
of their own.

Many large Chinese in-
vestors send families to
Mongolia and northern
Manchuria. These settlers are
given the land rent and
tax free for the 1st three
years. Then for fertilizing
and implements these in-
vestors pay half of the
farmer's needs. After three
years the farmer begins

To pay with his crops for the land. If crops are bad the 1st 3 yrs. his time is extended another three years.

At the Ssu-jing-kai, a Chinese coolie works for the S.M. Ry. Co. at 50 sen per day and supports his family of 9 with this and what he can raise in a small garden.

The immigrants coming from China are helped by local organizations, at different villages and cities along the way to North Manchuria and Mongolia. These organizations furnish food free and

even the Chinese churches give lodgings free.

At 3.20 P.M. we left for Kaiyuan. As we passed along it was noted that the farmers were busy everywhere planting soybeans. Only occasionally did we see one planting millet or kaoliang. The same method of planting was being carried on as we observed at the station on Friday. The soil through out this area is a dark brown sandy clay loam and in some sections black. Numerous herds of hogs (black) were seen at various places and were tended by small

Boys with long whips.
He also saw a few herd
of cattle grazing at different
places.

As we approached Kaiyuan
which is a broad valley of
the Liao River we saw
an extensive rich looking
farming area. The city
of Kaiyuan is known
as the Soybean City.

Kaiyuan has a Japanese
population of 2463 and
a Chinese population of
38,000 in the Japanese
territory and the Chinese
walled city.

There are 30 large
Merchant storage yards

138,168

in Kaiyuan for storage
of beans & other grains.
In 1927, 411,434 tons
of soybeans were trans-
ported from the city of
Kaiyuan, and 138,168
tons of sorghum. Before
the railroad had a station
at Kaiyuan, the grains
were transported to Tieling
for shipment.

The walled city of Kaiyuan
was built since 1300 and
has an ancient castle in
the center.

The Ry. station has out-
side station yard storage
of 18,000 tons (6 ft x 6 ft - Japanese
measure) and the station
by Mr. Sazuo Kofukui,
director of the local office.

of the S. M. Ry. Co. The soybean
seed farm of the S. M. Ry.
Co. is located here. There
is also a small hotel at
the station. There is also
a stock exchanged con-
trolled by Japanese government.
We went to the Japanese
Inn, Futaba, which
is very good.

TO-DAY'S SCHEDULED ARRIVALS

Kanseishi, D.K.K., on 10th from Yokohama, to ship 6,500 tons Coal for Osaka & Kobe.

Tomi, D.K.K., on 10th from Yokohama, to load 7,600 tons Produce for Yokohama & Ise Bay.

City of Shanghai, Mitsuis, on 10th from Vladivostok with 250 tons general cargo,

to take in 700 tons Bean Oil in bulk for Europe via Chinwangtao.

Ranan, N.Y.K., on 10th from Chinnampo with 150 tons general cargo, to load 400 tons Produce for Kagoshima & Miike via Chemulpo.

Orestes, Butterfield-Swire, on 10th from Kobe, to ship 1,000 tons Bean Oil in bulk for Hamburg via ports.

Tjimanoeck, Cornabe-Eckford-Winning, on 10th from Chinwangtao, to sail for Java.

Kyodo No. 21, A.K.K.K., on 10th from Tsingtao with 300 tons general cargo, to load 500 tons sundries therefor.

VESSELS DUE

- Seikyo, O.S.K., on 11th from Tientsin with 100 tons general cargo, to take in 1,850 tons Beans for Fuchow via Formosa.
- Hongkong, O.S.K., on 11th from Moji with a full list of passengers & general cargo, to ship a cargo of Bean Cake & cereals for Kobe & Osaka.
- Tientsin, D.K.K., on 11th from Shanghai via Tsingtao with 1,000 tons general cargo, to load 1,000 tons sundries therefor.
- Tencho, D.K.K., on 11th from Tientsin with 300 tons general cargo, to ship 200 tons sundries therefor.
- Toku, D.K.K., on 11th from Osaka & Kobe, to load 7,000 tons Coal therefor.
- Kairyu, D.K.K., on 11th from Osaka, to take in 6,000 tons Coal for Shimizu & Yokohama.
- Kyodo No. 16, A.K.K.K., on 12th from Tsingtao with 200 tons general cargo, to ship 300 tons sundries therefor.
- Suraki, D.K.K., on 13th from Shanghai via Tsingtao with 900 tons general cargo, to take in 900 tons sundries therefor.
- Liangchow, Butterfield-Swire, on 11th from Shanghai with 4,400 piculs general cargo, to sail for Canton.
- Kaiju, Tanaka, on 12th from Antung with a cargo of sundries, to sail for Lungkou.
- Yeijun, D.K.K., on 12th from Hongkong via Chefoo to land 400 tons general cargo.
- Pacific, Tsutsumi, on 13th from Yingkou, to ship 3,000 tons produce for Osaka & Kobe.
- Kyodo No. 26, A.K.K.K., on 13th from Chefoo, to load 500 tons general cargo for Chemulpo via Chefoo.
- Tean, Butterfield-Swire, on 13th from Newchwang 1,100 piculs general cargo, to sail for Canton.
- Baikal, O.S.K., on 14th from Moji, with a full list of passengers & general cargo, to take in Bean Cake & cereals for Kobe & Osaka.
- Koyasan, Mitsuis, on 14th from Shanghai, to sail for Fuchow.
- Yoro, N.Y.K., on 14th from Chinnampo with 6,550 cases alcohol, to ship 2,500 tons Produce for Keelung & Takao.

Sunday - May 11, 1930.
Kaiyuan, Manchuria.
Soybean City.

Bright, clear, and mild.
Mr. Sazuo Kofuku.
S. M. Ry. Eggs Farm.
Kaiyuan
Manchuria.

Samples of Harbin
Mansu, Manch. Mandarin
Virginia, Peking, Illinois.
Geo. Harrington.

Mr. Kofuku called for us
about 9 A.M. at the dorm
and took us out to the
Soybean seed farm located
on the outskirts of the city.
This seed farm was
started in 1923 by the
S. M. Ry. Co. The plan was
to increase seed of
soybean varieties devel-
oped by the Kungchuling
station. A test of varieties
showed that not as good
results were obtained by
the Kungchuling improved
varieties as with the native
varieties grown about Kaiyuan.
The Kungchuling varieties
were also more subject to
insect attack than the
native varieties. The seed
farm after increasing
the seed of any variety
gave it to the most
progressive farmers in
that section. The Chinese
or Manchurian farmers
did not have as good
results with the new

improved varieties as they
did with their native
varieties grown for years.
While the old native
varieties suffered 10%
from the pod borer the
new variety suffered
20%. The new variety had
larger seed which weighed
less per bushel than the
native varieties. Some few
farmers are growing the
new variety and receive
a better price as the beans
are shipped to Japan for
Miso, Tofu, and soy sauce
manufacture.

The S. M. Ry. office has
decided to do breeding
work at Kaiyuan seed

farm with the native
varieties. This work has
now been going on for
3 years. Individual plant
selections are made from
samples of native varieties
grown in the Kaiyuan
district.

The rotation practiced
by the Manchurian farmer
in the Kaiyuan District
is a 3-yr. one, namely,
Soybeans, millet, and
Kashan. Soil manure
is applied to the soy-
beans and is scattered
with basket between
the previous year's
rows.

We were shown the
samples of soybeans
that the station is

working with, I have
given samples of seed of
the following ten varieties.

1

2

3

4

5

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12

After looking over the station
we went by basha to a
Chinese village about 2
miles from Kairuan. Here
we found the farmers

very busily planting soy-
beans. The point of the
plane hits about $\frac{1}{3}$ of the
way of the last year's
ridge. Directly behind
the plane followed three
men tamping a row
on top of the ridge for
planting the beans. When
the end of the row was
reached, one man went
ahead of the plowing
and tamped in the
row while a man
behind him scattered
the beans in the row,
anywhere from 18-24
beans per foot. The plane
followed throwing the
dirt over the ridge and
covering the beans. After

The plow a boy with
a donkey attached to
a wooden roller, followed.
This roller compacted
the top of the ridges
over the beams.

Movie, still, and
panorama pictures
were taken of the
plowing, planting
and rolling operations.
The plowing of a field for
watermelons was also
observed. The land was
arranged after plowing
into beds about 3 feet
wide. Still pictures
were taken of this.
After watching the
beam planting we

went to the home
compound of the village
master, Mr. Ten and
were met at the gate by
his son, Mr. Hoi-nien Ten,
who is a graduate of
Peking University. We
were taken into one of
the rooms and given
seats on the kang, the
Chinese bed. As we were
to have our lunch here,
Mr. Ten has us void
our lunch which we
brought with us in
order that the family
might prepare a
Chinese meal for us.
While the meal was
being prepared I asked
permission to take

pictures in the com-
pound. A panorama
was taken as well as
some snapshots of
different views about
the compound yard
and buildings. Mr.
Ten said he would
like to have his picture
taken with his father.
So a group picture was
taken. The the mother
of the village master
had her picture taken.
The village master then
dressed in his best
for another picture.
Then the young ladies
desired their pictures
as a group picture

was taken of them. Mr.
Smyetake then placed
the Chinese cap of Mr.
Ten on me, and I
joined the group of
ladies and he took
our picture. Two or
three more family
pictures were taken.

We then went in for
lunch and found that
an excellent vegetable
omelet had been pre-
pared for us which
went good with the
bread & butter we had
brought with us. Before
eating the Village Master
wished us to try the
native Manchurian
drink, "Hochu", which

is made from Kaoliang
It smells like gin but
was found very much
stronger. It is served
hot and a little goes
a good ways as it
has a very high alcohol
content.

Left Kaiyuan	5.35 P.M.
Arr. Mukden	8.15 P.M.
Taxi: Sta to Inn.	1.00.

Shortly after lunch we
drove back to the city and
on our way back saw
the farmers on all sides
planting soy beans.

Two panoramas were
taken across the
country in which
many farmers were

seen planting beans
and rolling down the
ridges.

When we reached the
city, we noticed in
front of the Chinese
stores bean cakes

(round) in piles of 4-
8. These are said to be
used as cattle feed.

Motion and still
pictures were taken
of these piles of cakes
in front of a store.

We also stopped at
a Chinese Merchant
and inspected his
storage yard in a
compound. Each
straw mat stack held
3 cartloads of beans
(one car load has

150 sacks of 160 lbs each. Motion and still pictures were taken of the bean stacks. The Kaiguan Chinese bean merchants have lost rather heavily on last year's beans, the account of the large amounts of feed in the European countries the demand for beans and bean cake has fallen, consequently, the price of beans has gone down. The merchants have been holding for high prices.

After returning to the inn we went to the station and took the

train for Mukden. We went directly to the ⁱⁿⁿ located a few blocks from the railroad station, and about a block from the Yamato hotel.

Among the Chinese Merchants and Chinese Oil Mill owners there is a rumor that some foreign boats are equipped with oil machinery. It is said that these boats load on beans at Dairen and during the course of their trip to Europe press out the oil. When the boat arrives at its port, the oil and

oil would be ready
for delivery. Inquiry
of Mr. Furusawa of the
Misaki Oil Mills at
Sairen proved that this
was not done with soy-
beans. It seems that
an English boat was
equipped with oil
extraction machinery
for fish oil and scrap.
This boat was used
for whaling and also
other fish. As yet it
is in the experimental
stage.

Books on Manchuria

Manchuria. A Survey.

By Adachi Kinnosuke.

1925 - R. M. McBride & Co., N. Y.

Ordinary ~~Prop~~ Properties of
crude soya bean oil.

Solidifying point $-7 \sim -17$.

Sp. gr. $0.915 - 0.928$

Acid value. $0.75 - 1. -$

Iodine " $132 - 138$

Saponification v. $190 - 195$

Refractive index 1.47 .

Viscosity $\text{at } 40^{\circ}\text{C}$
 $446 - 482$ / second

00000000
00000000
00000000

Ordinary of the Properties of
Crude boys beam oil

Labeling point 7-11

24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

Good Value

Value

Refraction

Refraction index

Viscosity

at 40°C
446-482/cent

豆油混合保管検査票

昭和 年 月 日

番	號	The half lb. is added because of likelihood of waste through mudding, etc.	
製	油		所
寄	託		者
數			量
採	集		月 日
採	集	者	

檢 查 項 目	品 質	檢 查 員
比 重	0.922 0.928	
遊 離 脂 肪 酸	0.922 0.928	
色	0.7 0.9	
度	48.00	
黃	5.20	
赤		
水分及揮發分	0.2	
不純分及沈渣	0.4	
外 觀		
決 定		
摘 要	Standard - is modified from European & American standards, this standard is used throughout the world. Most of oil shipped to European countries when is used for soap.	

6/17/30 - Standard S.M.P., C
Soybean Oil

Comparative wt - 0.922 - 0.928

Specific gravity

Free Fatty acids - 0.7 - 0.9

Color { Yellow - Must be under 45

Red 5, 2, 0

Moisture 11 11 14 0.2 %

Ash & dust 11 11 11 0.4 %

Appearance - No fluorescence & no mineral oil, etc.
If oil is under grade the producer
has to use or dispose of. Under grade
may used in trade. This laboratory
merely tests the samples of oil for
grade. Oil from Harbin differs a
little from other parts - differing in
color & amt. of ash. Grade seems the
same for all oils except for that
from vicinity of Harbin. Most oil
mills use North Manchurian beans. The
S. Manchurian beans used for export
purposes. Only two solvent oil mills
in Manchuria - one at Dairen and the
other at Harbin. Eighty oil mills in
Dairen but only 40-50 working. None of
the mills work the year around. Close up
July, August, September, October, Dec

